THE NATIONAL ERA.

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THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive companion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

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As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly *Visiter*," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or cousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

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Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1849.

For the National Era.

SKETCHES OF MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

No. 18.—*Parliamentary Reform—Origin of House of Commons—Rotten Boroughs—Old Sarum—The Unreformed House—French Revolution of 1830—Rally for Reform—Wellington Resigns—Grey in Power—His plan of Reform—Bill Defeated—Firmness of King William—New Parliament Summoned—Commons pass the Bill—Brougham's Speech in Lords—Peers throw out the Bill—Mrs. Partington—Riots—Again Bill Passed by Commons, and again Defeated by Peers—Ministers Resign—Are Recalled—The Bill becomes a Law—Its Defects.*

The origin of the English House of Commons, the principles on which it is based, the changes it has undergone, and the influence it has exerted on public affairs, are studies profitable to the statesman, and interesting to the historian. The merest hints on these points must answer our purpose; and those simply to introduce a sketch of the reorganization of this body, by THE REFORM BILL, in 1832—the greatest innovation upon the old order of things since the temporary overthrow of the monarchy, in 1649.

The House of Commons was instituted in the thirteenth century, when Henry III summoned the counties of the realm to send knights, and the principal cities and boroughs to send citizens and burgesses, to Parliament. This was done rather to afford him a check upon his arrogant barons, and to procure the sanction of "*the Commons*," (as the untitled property holders were called,) to certain subsidies, than to vest in them any independent functions. But, this "third estate" continuing to be summoned in subsequent reigns, its influence increased with the wealth and intelligence of the middle classes, whom it represented, till, what was long regarded by them as a burden, came to be cherished as a right and a privilege; and a supple instrument, originally used by the monarch to strengthen his prerogative, gradually became the weapon of the democracy, to cripple its powers and limit its boundaries.

At first, all the counties, and the largest cities and boroughs, were summoned. Subsequently, as other towns rose to importance, they were added to the list. In process of time, as trade fluctuated, drying up old channels and opening new, many of the ancient cities and burghs fell into decay. Still, they sent representatives to Parliament. In 1509, the House consisted of 298 members, many of them even then representing very small constituencies. From that period, down to the passage of the Reform Bill, no place was disfranchised, (except two or three for bribery,) while 255 members were added (including Scotland, and excluding Ireland,) by the creation of new and the revival of old burghs. During the six centuries which the House had existed, what changes had passed over the Kingdom, sweeping away the foundations of once populous marts, and causing others to rise on barren wastes!

Here we have the origin of "*rotten boroughs*," those sinks of corruption and seats of power; *i. e.*, towns which, centuries ago, had a flourishing existence, continuing to send representatives to Parliament long after any human being had made his local habitation therein, and whose very names would have perished from the land, but that they were annually recorded on the Parliamentary rolls. One of these has been immortalized by the discussions on the Reform Bill—Old Sarum. Not a soul had dwelt there since the Tudors ascended the English throne—not a tenement of any description had been seen there since Columbus discovered America—nor could the vestiges of its ruins be traced by the antiquarian eye of a Champollion or a Stephens. This sand hill, in 1832, sent as many members to Parliament as Lancashire, with a population of a million and a half. Other represented boroughs were in like condition; others could display their half score or more of decayed hovels. In the case of these rotten boroughs, the owner of the land, or of the old franchises, who was generally a wealthy Peer, sometimes an aspiring London attorney, occasionally an avaricious stock-jobbing Jew, by virtue of his single vote designated the representatives. Subject to the mutations of other real estate and franchises, they were transferable by private bargain, or auction, or sheriff's sale, or will, or assignment of a bankrupt's effects, or as security for a gambling debt. Not only were they instruments of corruption, but ludicrous libels on the claim of the House of Commons to represent the people, and striking illustrations of extreme inequality in the

An East India Prince, the Nabob of Arcot, once owned burghs entitled to twenty members of Parliament; and through his English agent, who held the parchment titles, he sent that number to the Commons. A waiter at a celebrated gaming house sat for years in Parliament in this wise. He loaned money to a "noble" gambler, who gave him security for the loan on a rotten borough, which sent a member. The waiter elected himself to the seat. In the debates on the Reform Bill, it was stated that certain places, with an aggregate population of less than 5,000, returned 100 members. Old Sarum, Gatton, Bletchingly, and other decayed boroughs, exerted a controlling influence on British legislation, long after many of them had ceased to be the abodes of humanity; whilst Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other important towns, swarming with life, and rich in arts and manufactures, had not a single representative. The essence of the system is concentrated in the general fact, that, in 1832, less than two hundred persons, mostly of the "privileged orders," actually returned a majority of the House of Commons!

So enormous an evil was not without an occasional mite of good. Though these coroneted traffickers in Parliamentary seats usually bestowed them on favorites of their own class, there were some notable exceptions to this rule. John Horne Tooke, the most radical of all reformers, sat for Old Sarum, the rottenest of all rotten boroughs. Amongst the few sane things which the eccentric Lord Camelford did, was presenting the parson of Brentford with this seat. Brougham entered the Commons through the narrow door of a nomination borough, though he left it with the plaudits of the largest constituency in the Kingdom. Burke, Romilly, Mackintosh, and other illustrious and liberal names, were indebted to close corporations for their introduction to Senatorial fame.

The right of voting was very restricted, most unequally distributed, and based on absurd and contradictory qualifications. Members for *counties* were chosen by persons who owned a freehold of the nett annual value of forty shillings, thus excluding all but owners of the soil. The qualifications of electors in the *cities* and *burghs*, were various, depending upon their respective charters and customs. Many of these places were close corporations, whose corporators were self-elected in perpetuity, some half dozen officials choosing their one, two, or three members of Parliament, often under the dictation of a nobleman, who owned the great part of the franchises of the corporation. In others, the electors were freemen, payers of scot and lot, householders, pot-wallopers, burgage tenants, &c., whose rights were sometimes hereditary, sometimes customary, sometimes purchasable, and the whole of the latter not unfrequently belonging to a single person, who himself elected or "nominated" the members of Parliament.

This system, the slow growth of centuries, was in full play at the ascension of William IV. It was destined to a speedy overthrow.

A reform in Parliament was urged, under favorable auspices, just previous to the French Revolution. The long wars consequent upon that event, the ten years of financial distress after the peace of 1815, and the Catholic agitation, which followed, postponed its consummation. But, during these forty years, the reformers had greatly increased in numbers, and risen in their demands. Early in 1830, a simultaneous movement towards the long-deferred reform was made throughout Great Britain and Ireland. George IV died, and William IV ascended the throne, on the 26th of June, 1830. In the following month, the people of France rose and drove the Bourbons from their Kingdom. The news descended upon the already excited mind of England like an animating spirit. The mass heaved with the throes of new life. The reformers held meetings in every important town, to congratulate their brethren of France on the expulsion of the elder Bourbons. Drawn together by the bonds of a common sympathy, they realized how numerous and powerful a body they were. The election for a new Parliament occurred in September. Liberal candidates sailed with the popular current. The result showed a great diminution of the supporters of ministers, Wellington and Peel. Parliament met in November. The cry of "Reform!" was ringing from the "unions" and "associations," which the last four months had seen established in every considerable town and village in the country. The King's speech made no allusion to the subject that absorbed all minds. In the exciting debate on the address to the Throne, Earl Grey came out for Parliamentary reform, saying, "he had been all his life a reformer, and at no period had he been inclined to go further than now, if the opportunity were presented." Wellington, in reply, assumed the most hostile ground, declaring that, "so long as he held any station in the Government, he should resist to the utmost any such measure." The announcement that ministers were determined to cling to a system whose rotting props had been for years falling away, astonished the opposition, and inflamed their constituents. Fifteen days afterwards, ministers were brought to their senses, by being placed in a minority in the lower House, on an important financial question. The next day, the Iron Duke in the Peers, and the supple Peel in the Commons, announced that they had relinquished the helm of affairs!

The Duke of Wellington resigned on the 16th of November, 1830. The King immediately authorized Lord Grey to form an administration, upon the basis of Parliamentary reform—the first liberal ministry, with the exception of a few turbulent months, for sixty-five years! Lords Grey, Durham, John Russell, Althorp, Lansdowne, Holland, and Mr. Brougham, were its leading spirits; its subordinates being made up of the Melbournes, the Palmerstons, and other converted Canningites. Parliament adjourned till February, to afford the new Cabinet time to perfect its plan. While Downing Street was anxiously cogitating the details of the great measure, its friends held meetings and prepared petitions in every part of the empire. On the 1st of March, 1831, Lord John Russell brought forward, in the House of Commons, the ministerial plan for a reform in Parliament. A summary of its leading provisions, as finally adopted, is subjoined.

It was a compromise between representation and prescription, on the three principles of disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and extension of the suffrage. The number of members, 658, was not altered, but their distribution was changed. The ultra rotten borough system was exploded. In England, about 50 burghs were wholly disfranchised, some 50 others partially, whilst about 30 new towns were enfranchised, part receiving two members, others one. The large cities and counties received an increase of members. The same principles were less extensively applied to Scotland and Ireland.

The qualifications of electors were essentially modified, and the aggregate more than doubled. Property, in most cases, still continued to be the basis of the right of suffrage. In the election of English county members, the old forty-shilling freeholders were preserved, with the addition of all who held a life estate, a copyhold, or a 60 years lease of £10 yearly value, or paid an annual rent of £50. In Scotland, those could vote for county members who owned a freehold of £10 yearly value, and tenants as in England, and the holders of certain ancient rights called "superiorities."

be £10 freeholders, or leaseholders, or copyholders, as in England.

The greatest change was in the cities and burghs. In those, throughout the United Kingdom, the occupier of a building of the yearly value of £10, whether he owned or rented it, could vote for the local members. The ancient rights of voters, in burghs not disfranchised, were preserved, but provision was made for their gradual extinction.

The registration of electors was improved, and the expenses of electors diminished.

It was supposed that the bill added more than half a million to the number of Parliamentary electors. In 1838, the number of electors registered was 978,816. It has since considerably exceeded a million.

The sweeping character of the bill surpassed public expectation, and produced an electric effect upon the country; the reformers hailing it with enthusiasm, whilst the champions of old abuses were striken with horror. Mr. Hume, the leader of the radicals, declared that "it far exceeded his highest hopes." Sir Charles Wetherell, the oracle of the legal formalists, denounced it as "a corporation robbery." Mr. Macauley, the organ of the philosophic reformers, pronounced it "a great, noble, and comprehensive plan." Sir R. H. Inglis, the representative of the bigotry of Oxford University, said, "the plan of ministers meant revolution, not reformation."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE CONTROVERSY IN OHIO, AND ITS SETTLEMENT.

COLUMBUS, *December* 22, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I see the Eastern prints make queer mistakes in regard to the condition of things here, and I suppose you would be glad to have some reliable information. The papers inform you of a good deal, but there is much, necessary to a correct understanding, which the papers give no glimpse of.

The beginning of the whole difficulty was the apportionment act of last winter. The determination of the Whigs to divide Hamilton county, and to make a Senatorial and Representative district of the first eight wards of Cincinnati, led to the secession of fifteen Democratic Senators. They believed the meditated act unconstitutional, in which opinion they had the countenance of many of the most able men of all parties in the State. No such division had ever before been attempted by any Legislature. Unable, as they thought, to prevent, otherwise, the adoption of the measure, they withdrew from their seats. This was denounced as absquatulation; and, doubtless, it was wrong; but something must be pardoned to men so pressed.

At this time, the apportionment bill was in the Senate, having been sent to that body, with some amendments, by the House. While it was thus in the possession of the Senate, a resolution was introduced into the House, receding from the amendments made in that body. It was introduced, in pursuance of a concerted plan, by a member not in the habit of bringing forward propositions of any importance, and read in a low voice, so as not to attract the attention of the Democrats; whereupon, the question was immediately put, upon agreeing to the resolution. The Whigs, of course, being prepared, voted "aye;" the Democrats, not knowing what was going on, did not vote at all. The resolution was, of course, declared passed, and a message sent to the Senate, advising that body that the House had receded from its amendments. This message was received and acted on without a quorum being present; and the bill, which had been already engrossed in anticipation of the success of the measure, was signed by the Speakers of both Houses. If these proceedings made the bill a law, it became one. At any rate, it was printed as such in the Statute Book, and under it the elections of last October were held.

The Democrats, of course, felt greatly incensed, both by the division of Hamilton county, which they regarded as unconstitutional, and by the device by which the apportionment law itself was got through the Legislature.

The Free Soil movement, and the dissatisfaction of reflecting men with the proceedings just detailed, overthrew the Whig majority in the Legislature; but still the Democrats apprehended, that if the Whigs could succeed in getting the members from Hamilton county, claiming to have been elected in the eight wards of Cincinnati, sworn in, they would manage, by the assistance of Free-Soilers sympathizing with them, to exclude Democrats enough and bring in Whigs enough to control the Legislature. They therefore, on the day fixed for the assembling of the Legislature, between eight and nine in the morning, very soon after breakfast repaired to the State House. There they found some Whig members, and among them the gentleman (Mr. Holcomb) whom rumor designated as the one selected by the Whigs to call the House to order. They had already, on their part, designated Mr. Leiter as the person to call to order. Finding Mr. Holcomb in the Hall, and fearing they might be anticipated, they proceeded at once to accomplish their object. Mr. Leiter called the House to order, and the business of swearing in the members commenced. The Democratic members and claimants of seats had been all sworn in, or nearly all, when the Free-Soilers came in. Some of them, finding an organization already begun, handed in their certificates, and were sworn. Others handed their certificates to the Clerk of the former House, and were sworn in, with the body of the Whig members, who came in about ten o'clock, the usual hour. The Whigs and the Free-Soilers who gave their certificates to the old Clerk refused to recognise the Democratic call, and constituted an independent body of their own, with Holcomb as Chairman, and Swift (the old Clerk) as Clerk.

Ever since this first day, these two independent partial organizations have continued to exist. The Free-Soilers have made various propositions intended to bring about an organization of the House, but they have been rejected by one side or the other. At last they brought forward a statement, accompanied by a resolution, proposing the same plan of arrangement of the immediate difficulty in relation to the two disputed seats of Hamilton county, which they had incorporated into all their prior propositions, but avoiding all reference to anything apart from that. This resolution was taken up yesterday, and agreed to, by the Democrats. You no doubt have it and the statement, and will publish both. You know, of course, that the resolution proposed to recognise Leiter as Chairman, and any member elect of the Whig side as Clerk, and let the seventy members decide the disputed points. To-day, the Whigs amended it by inserting the name of Swift, their Clerk, in the blank, instead of a member elect, as the resolution proposed. The Democrats took it up, and struck out the name of Swift, and inserted Holcomb. The Whigs then took it up, and struck out the name of Leiter as Chairman, and inserted that of Holcomb, and left a blank for the Democrats to fill with the name of Clerk. The resolution, as offered by the Free-Soilers, proposed that Leiter be *recognised* as Chairman, and . . . . *act* as Clerk. The Whigs did not like this phraseology; and the Democrats stuck at the word "recognise," and inserted "act," so that the Democratic Chairman and Whig Clerk would stand in similar positions. Thus matters stand at present.

The Democrats have in the House, counting the two claimants from Hamilton county, (Messrs. Pugh and Peirce,) and one member who has the certificate, but not a majority of the votes, from Portage county, (Mr. Sheldon,) and one member who acts partly with the Free-Soilers, and may act wholly with them, from Highland, (Mr. Smart,) thirty-six members in all—just half the House; which is composed, you know, of seventy-two members. The Whigs have, counting a sheriff from Clinton, who was ineligible, but nevertheless elected, and excluding the two claimants from Hamilton county, first district, twenty-eight members. The Free Soil men have eight members, who profess to act independently of the old parties, and most if not all of whom may be fully relied on. You perceive, then, that in case Pugh and Peirce be admitted to seats in the organization, and Sheldon excluded, the Free-Soilers will hold the balance, even should Mr. Smart act against them. If Pugh and Peirce be excluded, and Spencer and Runyan admitted, the Democrats will be still farther removed from the ascendency, while the Whigs will not have more than thirty members, unless they can get over some of the Free-Soilers, which seems to me unlikely. In any event, therefore, the Free-Soilers must have the balance.

into great mistakes in regard to the state of things here. The Democrats were undoubtedly wrong in undertaking to organize the House in advance of the usual hour. They admit it, but plead, in extenuation, their apprehension of a Whig *ruse;* and say that, having been caught napping on the passage of the apportionment act, they are determined not to be caught again. Since the excitement of the first day, all the real concessions which have been made have come from that side. On the other hand, it is right to say, that the Whig propositions have not been unfair in themselves. The only objection to them, it seems to me, has been that they stipulated for the action of the House when organized—stipulations which they had no right to insist on as a condition of organization.

The honor of organizing the House, if it be organized, of which I have now no doubt, belongs, however, preëminently to the Free-Soilers. Their prudent, manly, and impartial course, has won the respect of all fair-minded and reflecting men. To Messrs. Townshend and Riddle, as most active, and to Messrs. Morse, Vandoren, Johnston, and others, who have seconded their efforts, is the State especially indebted for safety from scenes of violence.

December 23.—The Legislature is organized. The Free-Soilers have saved the State.

Yours, HAMMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 25, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

As respects the *three pro-slavery* members of Congress from this FREE STATE—Messrs. *C. J. Ingersoll, Charles Brown,* and *Richard Brodhead*—the people are indignant at their course, and it is well for them that they have already been shelfed, for they have full notice to quit and retire to private life, unless President Polk should be pleased to fulfil some of his promises to *give them office or patronage.*

As for the other members from Pennsylvania, who have forsaken the principles of the men who elected them, their time is fast approaching, their sentence has been passed, and their political death-knell will soon be proclaimed. Justice is slow, but sure, and all those who abandon principle will meet their reward at the hands of the people.

The Hunkers here are loth to fall into the support of the principles advocated by your paper, but no other course remains for them than to join the standard of the disciples of Free Democracy and Equal Rights.

David Wilmot's friends here have increased to thousands since his last visit, and within one short year, since "clouds and darkness" hung over him.

Thanks to the support of the generous patrons of the "Daily Republic," for giving to this community an organ to disseminate correct principles. It is conducted by an able editor, a faithful friend to the cause, and withal a man of pleasant manners and good humor. Success to his endeavors.

Yours, faithfully,

A FREE SOIL DEMOCRAT.

From the Boston Journal.

THE SOPHISM OF CALHOUN ENDORSED BY MR. POLK.

In the President's late message he says, "the whole People of the United States contributed to defray the expenses of that war, (meaning the Mexican war,) and it would not be just for any one section to exclude another from all participation in the acquired territory;" implying that if Congress should prohibit the introduction of the local statutes of the slave States, under which they hold men as property, into the free territories of New Mexico and California, it would be an act of injustice toward Southern men, and would exclude them from all participation in those territories. Calhoun has endeavored, in various ways, to support the same position. But the position is without foundation, and the reasoning by which they undertake to support it is utterly unsound. Were their minds not blinded by slavery, it is hardly conceivable that enlightened men should expect by such reasoning to delude or to convince the common sense of the country.

The question is not, have Southern men equal rights to those territories with Northern men; but it is, do those rights require that their local statutes, under which they hold men as property, should be transferred to them? And if they are not so transferred, are they excluded from a just participation in those territories? It is said, they could not, in that case, go there with their property. *This is not true.* The sophism lies in using the word property, not in its just and proper sense, as authorized by general law, but in its local and improper sense, as authorized only by slave statutes, the influence of which cannot extend beyond slave States.

Because Southern men have a right to take their property—using the word property in the just and proper sense of general law—into those free territories, they would have it believed that therefore they have a right to take also that which their local slave laws improperly call property, and which is not acknowledged or known as such by general law. This, however, is an error; the one does not follow from the other. And it is in this confusion of terms, that their mysticism and sophistry consists.

Suppose that Massachusetts should make a law that all children who at eighteen years of age are not five feet and six inches high may be held as property by their parents, and sold into perpetual bondage to any persons in the Commonwealth who are more than five feet and six inches in height; and suppose the Constitution of the United States should not forbid this; and should any of those short people run away into neighboring States, and even permit the tall people, if they could, with dogs, guns, and men, to catch them, and take them back again into perpetual slavery, would that give the tall people of Massachusetts a right to insist that these local statutes shall, for their accommodation, be transferred to the free Territories of New Mexico and California, in order that they might there also hold the short people in bondage? By no means. Neither their own local statutes, nor the Constitution of the United States, nor anything else, would give them any such right. Nor if Congress should pass a law that no people in those territories should ever be held to involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, would it in the least deprive the people of Massachusetts of a just participation in those territories. None of the people of any of the States would in that case be permitted to hold short people as property there, and all the people of all the States would, in that respect, be alike. Nor would it hinder the tall people of Massachusetts from going there with their property; using the word property in its just sense, as recognised by general law. And that which was recognised as property by their own local statutes, they could turn into general property. The short people might be sold for money, or exchanged for horses, cattle, and other things, and the tall people go with this property on perfect equality with the people from other States. The idea, therefore, that they must have their own local statutes, by which in Massachusetts they held short people in bondage, transferred to New Mexico and California, in order that they might go with their property to those territories, and there enjoy their just rights, is false. Nor is this theory merely; it is shown to be false by *facts*.

In 1787, Northern and Southern men united together, and passed a law that no person should be held to involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio river. They did not then imagine that any man's rights were invaded; nor did they suspect that this would hinder Southern men from going there with their property, and participating in those Territories. Nor did it in fact hinder them. They went in great numbers, having, wherever they chose, turned their local, into general property; and they are now, with their children, enjoying equal rights and privileges with those who went from free States; and many of them are blessing God that he did not suffer men in those Territories to hold them as slaves.

So may it be, so it ought to be, and is. If we as a people do right, so it will be with regard to New Mexico, California, and all free Territories. This *new* doctrine, that Southern men have a right to extend the area of slavery over free territory, because under their own local statutes they hold men as property, and because, when their slaves run for freedom, the Constitution of the United States permits them to catch them, if they can, and take them back again into perpetual bondage, has no foundation in truth; and the reasoning by which it is attempting to support it, is entirely baseless. Their own local statutes give them no such right, nor does their practice under them. The fact that, when their slaves run away, the Constitution of the United States permits them to be caught and taken back again, the design of its framers, as shown by their own acts; and it is in palpable violation of its spirit.

And when millions are rising and panting for freedom, and the civilized world is struggling to throw off oppression in every form—and when, more than half a century ago, we proclaimed as self-evident, "that all men have a right, *an inalienable right,* to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," for us to be instrumental in extending slavery over extensive and fertile free territories, and perpetuating its curses to future generations, will expose us to the just wrath of Heaven, and the unceasing execration of all enlightened and consistent friends of liberty throughout the WORLD.

From the Philadelphia Republic.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL HOBBIE—POSTAGE REFORM.

This important document appears to have been furnished in accordance with the suggestion of the Postmaster General. Its contents are such as to commend it to universal attention, especially as its recommendations are not in accordance with those of the Postmaster General, but in favor of a reduction of letter postage to a uniform rate of three cents. The report is somewhat lengthy, and we are obliged to condense it for the convenience of our columns, and to avoid the omission of current intelligence.

The report commences with a comparative reference to the postage of England and the United States, preliminary to the suggestion of a general and systematic reform.

The whole expense of the Department is assumed at $4,400,000. Of this amount, $1,000,000 is calculated for surplus cost of unproductive routes, free matter, and surplus newspaper postage; and $750,000 for actual newspaper postage; leaving the amount for letter postage to produce, as its equivalent for mail transportation, $2,650,000. The inquiry arises, how is this sum to be realized from letter postage, supposing provision to be made for the $1,750,000, so that letter correspondence shall be relieved from all tax beyond the mere cost of transportation and delivery? Reference is made to British experience and to the experience we have had ourselves under our cheap system, and references deduced from facts are presented in answer. We quote the views of Mr. Hobbie on this point:

"We have seen that 56½ per cent. of reduction of the postage rate causes a decline of 21⅓ per cent. in the revenue. A uniform 5 cent rate is 21 per cent. less than the present rates averaged at 6⅓ cents. The reduction in revenue that 21 per cent. reduction in rate would produce would be 7 9-10ths per cent., and this proportion deducted from last year's revenue would leave $3,085,630.08. This is $436,630.08 more revenue for the next year than the preceding table calls for, and shows that the rate is higher than what the principles of low postage here assumed require. If Congress appropriates for free postage or free matter only, or merely abolishes the franking privilege, the rate could be put at 5 cents uniform; but this would still involve a tax upon the letter postage payer to meet the surplus expense of conveying newspapers and of unproductive routes.

A uniform 3 cent rate is 52½ per cent. less than our present rates, and that per centage, according to the scale of reduction exhibited by the operations of 1845–'46, will cause a decline of revenue of 19 4-5 per cent.

The revenue of last year	-	$3,350,304.10
Reduced 19 4-5 per cent.	-	663,360.21

Leaves a letter postage revenue of $2,686,943.89

$2,650,000 is the sum desired. This demonstrates that a 3 cent uniform rate is sufficient, and barely sufficient, to raise an adequate amount of letter postage revenue, provided it is relieved of all charges and burdens beyond that of the cost of transport of letters, including their delivery and other incidents.

"As to a 2 cent rate, it is apparent, according to the tests of all our experience, that it would not yield the desired amount of revenue; 2 cents is a trifle less than an English penny, according to the legal standard of the relative value of British and American coin. And in view of their advantages, especially in their high rates of foreign and transit postage, which average, probably, 20 cents per letter, and amounted, in 1847, to $3,923,976, we achieve a much more arduous undertaking, if successful, with the 3 cent rate, than was accomplished by the British experiment. Considering the vastness of our territory, and the magnitude of our system of mails, and the still greater extent to which it must be carried, 3 cents here will be a far cheaper rate, in comparison to service performed, than 1 penny in England.

"The same policy commends a uniform rate for newspapers, which I would put at our lowest denomination of coin, one cent the single newspaper, not to exceed two ounces in weight, where regularly issued to subscribers. Transient newspapers and pamphlets I would charge with the letter rate, if reduced to 3 cents, with this restriction in all cases, that the weight of the newspaper be limited to two ounces, and pamphlets to three ounces, with power to the Postmaster General to classify small periodical pamphlets issued to subscribers with newspapers."

THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* gives the following as the spirit of Mr. Bayly's resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of Fifteen:

"The resolutions declare, first, the deep attachment of the South to the Union of these States. Second, that in case of the violation of the constitutional rights of any portion of the Confederacy, it is the privilege and the duty of the States aggrieved thereby, themselves to devise the mode and measure of redress. Thirdly, that in case the aggressions on the rights of the South, threatened by the recent action of the House of Representatives on the subject of Slavery, shall be consummated, it shall be the right and the duty of the slaveholding States to devise proper measures to redress their wrongs."

The same correspondent also gives the following, as substantially the remarks of Mr. Calhoun at the caucus:

"The resolutions of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) are good; and considering the length of time which he has had to prepare them, do him great credit. But they are not perfect. They are defective in several particulars. I am, therefore, less unwilling to agree to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens.) Another consideration strongly impels me to the same course. I am thoroughly impressed with the necessity of harmonious and united action, both on our part and on the part of the Southern community. I am opposed, however, to too great delay, and consequently would prefer that the committee should report to a meeting to be held on the 10th instead of the 15th of January.

"The Legislatures of several of the Southern States are now in session, and it would be well that an address should reach them in time to be acted upon by them before their adjournment. I consider the address indispensable. Whatever action is taken must proceed from the slaveholding States. If the Constitution be violated, and their rights encroached upon, it is for them to determine the mode and measure of redress. We can only suggest and advise.

"We are in the theatre of action, the witnesses of the alarming encroachments which have been going on upon the rights of the slaveholding part of the Confederacy. We see them plainly, we feel them deeply. They are rapid and alarming; for who would have believed, even three years ago, that propositions which have, within a few days past, commanded the support of a majority of the lower House of Congress, would have been tolerated by any respectable portion of either House?

"We are in the midst of events scarcely of less import than those of our revolutionary era. The question is, are we holding our position in this Confederacy upon the ground of equals, or are we to content ourselves with the condition of colonial dependence? Sir, it will be worse than colonial dependence. For who would not prefer to be taxed and governed without pretence of representation, than under the forms of representation to be grievously oppressed by measures over which we have no control, and against which our remonstrances are unavailing?

"It is undeniable that the encroachments upon our rights have been rapid and alarming. They must be met. I conceive that no Southern man can entertain for one moment the idea of tame submission. The action of the South should be united, temperate, but decided. Our position must be taken deliberately, but held at every hazard. We wage no war of aggression. We ask only for the Constitution and Union and Government of our fathers. We ask of our Northern brethren to leave us those rights and privileges which our fathers held, and without would not have entered this Union. Those we must maintain.

"It appears to me proper that we, who are on the theatre of action, should address our constituents of the slaveholding States, briefly and accurately portray the progress of usurpation and aggression, vividly exhibit the dangers which threaten, and leave it in their hands to mark out the proper line of action. What that should be, it is needless here to discuss. Whatever it is, it should be temperate, united, and decided.

"Having expressed these views, I have to say that I make no objection to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) to refer the whole matter to a select committee, to consider maturely, and report to a future meeting; but I would rather prefer an earlier day for that meeting, than the 15th of January. I am, above all, for union, harmony, and decision, on the part of the South."

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill to cause the northern boundary of Iowa to be run and marked.

After the consideration of sundry resolutions, and the presentation of petitions, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill to authorize payment to be made to Balie Peyton, for his interest in a tract of land at the mouth of the Mississippi river, upon which a light-house is erected, when debate ensued, which continued to the hour of adjournment.

[We omitted to state, in our last, that the honorable Augustus C. Dodge and the honorable George W. Jones, elected Senators from the State of Iowa, appeared in the Senate on Tuesday last. These gentlemen having been qualified, the Senate proceeded to ascertain, in the usual manner, to which class of Senators they should be respectively assigned, when it was found that Mr. Dodge had drawn the ballot which entitled him to be placed in the class of Senators whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, and Mr. Jones drew the ballot which entitled him to be placed in the class of Senators whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March, 1853.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, made several days since, to reconsider the vote by which the following resolution (offered by Mr. Gott) was adopted, viz:

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the Republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout Christendom, and a serious hinderance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

Mr. Stuart, being entitled to the floor, proceeded to state his views upon the general question of slavery, and the agitation of it in Congress. It was well known that at the North, as well as at the South, a difference of opinion was entertained by different gentlemen upon this subject. Every vote, however, which had been taken in this House, since he had had the honor of being a member, had been taken without opportunity for explanation, upon the motion of some member from the South, either to lay on the table, or to apply the previous question; both of which, he submitted, were wrong in principle, wrong towards gentlemen at the North, who were not disposed to carry measures on this subject to the extreme. The history of this very resolution under consideration would show that gentlemen from the South, on his side of the House, who were opposed to this resolution, had voted to sustain the previous question. The records of this House showed that these same gentlemen voted in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, on the question whether the main question should be now put; thus cutting off every opportunity for explanation; thus preventing gentlemen from the North, who desired to vote against the resolution, from having an opportunity to do so without a misconstruction of their vote.

The subject of slavery in the District of Columbia had occupied the attention of every statesman, and every lover of his country, for a number of years past. He had considered the subject, and had come to certain conclusions which would control his action hereafter, as they would heretofore, if he had had an opportunity for explanation. He did not claim to speak for the North, but to represent what he believed to be the views of a large number of the people of his district.

A very small portion of the people of the North were in favor of a dissolution of the Union in preference to the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia; and a portion of the people of the South, he believed, favored such a fatal result, unless they could maintain the balance of power in this Republic. There were a few, also, both in the North and South, who were seeking—but in vain—to acquire eminence by agitating this subject. But, the great body of the people of the whole Union were, in his judgment, disposed to make every proper sacrifice, to do everything that is consistent with the rights and interests of the whole country, in order to adjust this question in such a manner as to save and perpetuate our institutions; and to the latter class Mr. S. claimed to belong. In reference to the District of Columbia, therefore, his opinions were these: That the abolition of slavery should depend entirely upon the will of the people resident in the District. Many of them had been thrown into this District without their own consent, by the action of the States of Maryland and Virginia on the one side, and of the General Government through its constituted authorities on the other side. They were here with certain habits, associations, customs, and institutions. They had no voice in the election of the National Legislature. The Constitution, however, had conferred upon this Legislature full, ample, unqualified powers of legislation over them. But every principle of right, of justice, and of morality, required that the requests of these people, so far as they were reasonable, should be the only criterion of legislation in reference to this question. Therefore, in his opinion, slavery should not be abolished in this District except upon the request of the people who resided in it. In uttering these views, he was not speaking the impulses of his heart—every fibre of which was struck with horror at the existence of this institution, in all its forms and complexions; but he was undertaking to present a view of the subject, which he thought was founded in the immutable principles of justice which should always govern the intelligent legislation of Congress.

The question, then, was this: Is the abolition of the slave trade within this District an exception to the rule which he had laid down? He submitted that it was not. He regretted the introduction of this resolution, and would have advised against it if he had been consulted upon it; but as it had been introduced, and he was called upon to vote upon it, he would state the views which would control his vote upon it.

He would vote, then, for the reconsideration of the resolution, because it did not convey the meaning which the mover himself, probably, intended. In its present form, it would prevent a resident of the District from disposing of his slave, no matter how great the necessity. Mr. S. doubted the power of Congress thus to render an individual's property valueless, by taking away his power to dispose of it. But, waiving the constitutional question, the resolution proposed a direct interference with the rights of the people of the District, and, therefore, would be unjust under the rule which he had laid down; it proposed to act at once, so as to prevent them from disposing of their property, without any expression of their wishes upon the subject.

Mr. Tuck, interposing, desired to ask the gentleman from Michigan a question; but

Mr. Stuart, declining to give way, proceeded with his remarks. He doubted, also, the propriety of a direct act of Congress on this subject, and preferred to authorize the municipal authorities of the District to control this question; and, if the House did not believe that the corporate authorities would *exercise* this power, he would be in favor of a law to *compel* its exercise. He believed, however, that they would exercise it. Southern Representatives would affirm that a slave-dealer, who carried on the traffic for a livelihood, even in the midst of slaveholders, never did, and never could, acquire that degree of respectability which attached to men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life. If that were so, what reason was there to suppose that the corporate authorities would not—if the power were given

But Mr. S. was desirous that the language of the resolution should be perfected, because it would remain upon the records of the country, to be referred to in all future time, as a precedent, for the purpose of showing what the opinion of the House of Representatives of the 30th Congress was.

Upon this question, a little history might not be unimportant. It had been charged, in high places, that all these movements were but emanations from the Abolitionists of the North. This was not true. They were the ebullitions of the heart, based upon the strongest and purest principles of morality; and, for the purpose of showing what was the opinion of the House of Representatives in the year 1816, he proposed to state what were the views and action of John Randolph, of Virginia, and how they had been sustained by the House of Representatives of that time.

On the 1st of March, 1816, (says the National Intelligencer,) John Randolph "moved the subjoined resolution, the necessity of which, and of providing a remedy for a practice so heinous and abominable, (making this District a depot for the slave trade of the neighboring States, and a medium for evading the laws in force, by collusive sales,) he impressed by a variety of remarks; and concluded by declaring that if the business was declined by the House, he would undertake it himself, and ferret out of their holes and corners the villains who carried it on.

"After some opposition by Mr. Wright, and support by Mr. Goldsborough, and being varied, at the suggestion of Mr. Hopkinson, so as to refer the subject to a select committee instead of the Committee on the District, the resolution passed, as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Randolph,

"*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and report whether any and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

["Messrs. Randolph, Hopkinson, Goldsborough, Mayrant, and Kerr, were appointed the said committee."]

Such, said Mr. S., was the proposition emanating from that distinguished Virginian, enforced with all the power of language for which he was known to be remarkable. That proposition was not considered an insult to the South; it created no alarm; it was but the manly beating of a moral sensibility pervading the bosoms of all civilized men.

He would be in favor of the resolution if modified as he had suggested, because the State of Maryland at this day prohibited the traffic in human slaves as merchandise. It was not, therefore, depriving the people of the District of the right they would enjoy if they were at this day citizens of the State of Maryland. It did not assert a right of theirs, but it did that which the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and probably many other States, did to prevent citizens who did not, or who did, reside within the boundaries of the District, from herding up these individuals, like cattle in the stall, and holding them until an opportunity should present itself to sell them—a practice abhorrent to every principle of morality and justice.

Mr. S. proceeded to refer to the past history of this question. It was worthy of remark, that during the present session, not a single proposition had been made upon this subject by any gentleman upon the Democratic side of the House. Gentlemen from the North had silently cast their votes, and, with one or two exceptions, had done nothing more. It was equally true, that since the commencement of this agitation, the Democratic party had gone with the South, and by the adoption of the "21st rule" prohibited the introduction of petitions—an act which carried out the wishes and opinions of Southern gentlemen, and which made the "old man eloquent" the champion of the right of petition. This position had been subsequently abandoned, in consequence of the irresistible force of public opinion; but it was abandoned too late.

Mr. S. believed that the fixed and unalterable determination of the North was to preserve the Territories of the United States as we had received them—without the existence of slavery. If they were slaveholding when they came into the Union, let them remain so; if non-slaveholding, as in the case of New Mexico and California, let them remain so. This was the public sentiment of the North, and this was the extent of that sentiment; and he regretted that any action had been taken with reference to slavery in the District of Columbia, as any agitation of that kind would prejudice the great question itself.

How had the sentiment on the part of the Democratic party of the North—to which he had referred—been responded to by the South? The returns of the late election showed that twelve Southern States (excluding in this computation South Carolina, Florida, and Texas) had increased their aggregate vote about twenty-four thousand, and yet General Cass had fallen short of Mr. Polk's vote in those States by nearly fifteen thousand, while General Taylor had received about ninety-three thousand increase upon Mr. Clay's vote in 1844. Southern gentlemen had, upon that floor, avowed that the South were satisfied with General Cass. Why, then, had they not supported him? The candidate of the Whig party was a Southern man—born and educated in the South—associated with its peculiar institutions, and that reason alone over-rode every other consideration.

Mr. S. further stated, that the history of the last few years had *obsolved every Northern man from every political tie connected with this institution,* and had left him fully at liberty to act according to the dictates of his own conscience. He had stated distinctly the position he occupied; he would act upon the abolition of slavery in this District only upon the petitions of the people of the District; but the subject of traffic in slaves was a very different question.

It had been frequently urged upon this floor, that Congress had no power to prohibit the extension of slavery into the Territories of New Mexico and California. Was this so? Gentlemen from the South, with a unanimity not exhibited on any other question, had voted at the last session for a law which excluded slavery in these Territories north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes. Now, he was unwilling to believe that gentlemen of such distinguished ability, great experience, and unquestionable probity, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, would ever consent to vote for a law which in their hearts they believed to be unconstitutional. And if Congress possessed the power to exclude slavery north of that line, it was difficult to see why they might not also exclude it throughout the Territories.

What, then, was the great cause of alarm? Why was the tocsin sounded? Why were meetings held? Why was the South banded together as one man? It was said that the North was attempting to encroach upon the rights of the South by passing laws which the Constitution of the United States would not sanction. What great evil, he would ask, could grow out of the enactment of a law which was unconstitutional? The South had but to raise the question before the Judiciary, and the law would be pronounced unconstitutional, and would become a dead letter upon the statute book. But if the Congress of the United States refused to pass laws which were constitutional, and in consequence of which refusal, property and lives were sacrificed, that portion of the country which was thus suffering was without a remedy. We were told by the South, not that this measure was unconstitutional in itself, but that it was an entering wedge to interference with their institutions in the States, by which they were to be robbed of their property, and their safety and their lives were to be hazarded. Every single year, the same gentlemen who raised this complaint, by refusing to pass laws which *were* constitutional, caused the utter destruction of our property upon the lakes, and consigned our seamen and our citizens to watery graves. Yet (continued Mr. S.) *we* never talk of a dissolution of the Union. *We* never consider the propriety of secession. We have stood here boldly confronting those who have the power to save us. We have brought back the great champion of the South to the position which he occupied in 1816; and having reclaimed the great apostle of strict construction, we hope that the time is not far distant when every disciple of his will come up to the true faith also.

In casting your eye, Mr. Speaker, to that figure on the left, [pointing to the portrait of Lafayette,] your mind is thrown back in history to the day when he left his home—the home of his youth, and the luxuries of France—came to this country, and entered the Continental army, battling for freedom. On your right you see the portrait of the Father of his Country. You can imagine him making every sacrifice that mortal man ever made; and for what object? For what did our revolutionary fathers contend? It was that for which Patrick Henry declared in the House of Burgesses in Virginia—Liberty or Death.

these distinguished patriots, resulting in the freedom of the colonies and the Union of these States, if a portion of their descendants should secede from, or dissolve that Union, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating human slavery!

Mr. S., referring to the incoming administration, accused them of having used this question fraudulently, but successfully, in the North, during the recent campaign; and said he expected to see the Whig party shattered into pieces by the very weapon which had elevated them. In conclusion, he said he hoped the resolution would be amended as he had suggested, but that he would vote for it at all events.

Mr. Vinton moved the postponement of the subject for two weeks.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table.

The latter motion having precedence, the question was taken with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashmun, Bingham, Blackmar, Catbourt, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Dickey, Dickinson, Dixon, Nathan Evans, Faran, Fisher, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Nathan K. Hall, Henley, Henry, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, Sidney Lawrence, McClelland, Horace Mann, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nowell, Palfrey, Peaslee, Pock, Petrie, Pettit, Putnam, Robinson, Rookhill, Julius Rockwell, Rose, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Robert Smith, Starkweather, James Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Turner, Warren, Wentworth, Wilmot, and Wilson—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Boocock, Bowlin, Boyd, Boydon, Brady, Bridges, W. G. Brown, C. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burt, Butler, Canby, Chase, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverley L. Clarke, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crozier, Darling, Donnell, Dunn, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Farrelly, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Grinnell, Hale, Willard P. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Harmanson, Hill, Elias B. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kenuon, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, Leffler, Lincoln, Lord, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Job Mann, Marsh, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Peyton, Pillsbury, Pollock, Preston, Richardson, Richey, Roman, Sawyer, Sehenek, Shepperd, Silvester, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Charles E. Stuart, Strong, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, White, Williams, and Woodward—107.

So the House decided that the motion to reconsider should not be laid on the table.

The question recurring upon Mr. Vinton's motion, he yielded to.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, who gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of slaves from any of the States of this Union into the District, for sale here or elsewhere, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

After some conversation between Mr. Giddings and the Speaker, relative to the fate of the resolution, if postponed, in which the Speaker said it would be in order to call it up on any day after the two weeks had expired—

The question was taken on the motion to postpone for two weeks, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 76, nays 45.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the discussion of a privileged question made by Mr. Sawyer, with reference to an article which had appeared in the New York Tribune, charging most of the members of the House with fraud upon the Government in charging excess of mileage. In the course of the discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage be instructed to inquire into, and to report to this House whether, during the present Congress, any greater amount of mileage has been drawn from the Treasury, by any one or more of the members of this House, than he was entitled to by law; and, if so, by whom so drawn, and to what amount. Also, that said committee report to this House by what rule the mileage, in every case, is computed, by whom the claim for it is allowed, and upon what evidence allowed.

Resolved, secondly, That a publication made in the New York Tribune, on the —— day of December, 1848, in which the mileage of the members is set forth and commented on, be referred to the same committee, with instructions to inquire into and report whether said publication does not amount, in substance, to an allegation of fraud against most of the members of this House, in the matter of their mileage; and if, in the judgment of the committee, it does not amount to an allegation of fraud, then to inquire and report if that allegation is true or false.

A third resolution, empowering the committee to send for persons and papers, was then rejected, and

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, appeared in his seat ty-day.

The day was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the consideration of a resolution of the House, of the 14th instant, to inquire into the propriety of recommending to the States of the Union so to amend the Constitution of the United States as to change the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States after the year 1850.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the present fiscal year; which, after amendment, was reported to the House, and, without final action upon the bill,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Niles presented a petition from publishers of periodicals in New York, asking that the privilege of exchanging works be extended to them, the same as to publishers of newspapers, free of postage. Mr. N. took occasion, in presenting this petition, to say that he would, at an early day, ask the attention of the Senate to the consideration of the bill to reduce the rates of postage.

After action upon private bills,

The Senate adjourned to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, moved a resolution providing that the debate upon the bill for the relief of the heirs of Antonio Pacheco—paying them for the alleged value of a negro, (alluded to last week)—be closed at half past ten o'clock this day.

Mr. Giddings expressed the hope that, as this was a very important bill, the resolution contemplating a restriction of debate would not be adopted. He demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, the resolution was adopted—yeas 96, nays 52.

The House subsequently proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of said bill, and debate ensued, our report of which is unavoidably postponed until next week.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1849.

SENATE.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, appeared in his seat.

The day was consumed in the consideration of a private bill.

TEXAS.—The votes of Texas, so far as officially returned in season to be counted, is as follows:

Cass, 8,801; Taylor, 3,777.

Scattering.—G. W. Sinks, 17; S. B. Webb, 11; E. W. Cullen, 2; Z. Taylor, 26; M. Fillmore, 22; Berry, 1.

Free Soil.—M. Van Buren, 2; C. F. Adams, 1.

The returns comprise, however, but about two-thirds of the full vote, as the returns of twenty-three counties, including Red River, Bowie, and several of the most populous counties in the State, had not been heard from when these were received at the State Department.

"It is rather amusing," says the *Houston Morning Star*, "to notice that three or four Free Soil votes were found in Texas. They were probably cast by strangers from the North. The judges of the elections, in many instances, were exceedingly lenient, and would have readily permitted Mr. Garrison himself to vote in Texas for President. In this city, one fellow esteemed General Taylor so highly, that he voted for him twice, and then said, if he had a hundred votes, he would give them all for Taylor. He was kind enough, however, to cast one vote also for Cass and Butler, so that he in reality only gave one vote for his favorite candidate."

EXPLAINED.—The *Natchez Courier* contains the following explanation of a conversation held by General Taylor with Judge Boyd, in which he was reported to have said, if the fanatics of the North interfered with slavery, he was in favor of drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard:

"We can set this matter right in a few words. Judge Boyd has been either misunderstood or

Boyd on the subject of slavery, not one word, as we understood Judge B. to say, was uttered, having reference to the Wilmot Proviso, slavery in the Territories, or any other question growing out of the subject of slavery in the States, farther than that concerning the *right of property* in slaves in slave *States*.

"General Taylor said, that if the *Northern fanatics* attempted to interfere with *that*, he was in favor of drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard. He said nothing farther concerning the slave question; and all the hubbub raised at the North and elsewhere, about these alleged remarks, has no authenticity or foundation.

"These remarks were made by General Taylor in social conversation with Judge Boyd, of this city, who afterwards repeated them as they occurred to his friends, not with the most remote idea that they would be misrepresented or misconstrued, and telegraphed to Washington."

If all *opponents* of slavery be *fanatics*, what word can be coined to define its upholders?

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 4, 1849.

NOTICE.

All communications to the *Era*, whether on business of the paper, or for publication, should be addressed to
G. BAILEY, JUN., *Washington, D. C.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The necessity of posting our books has delayed a little the reëntering of names erased from our list. We shall take good care to furnish all from the beginning of this volume. We are glad to see our friends so promptly renewing.

CORRESPONDENTS.

"Constance," of Philadelphia, shall appear in our next.

We are indebted to Mr. Hosmer for a poem, which was received too late for insertion in this number. It is on file for our next. We need not say that its author is ever welcome to our columns.

We have on hand other communications which shall appear in due season. One from "A Southerner," criticizing fairly one of our arguments for Free Soil, is unfortunately crowded out of this number. It shall appear next week.

On our fourth page, the reader will rejoice to see that the pen of Mrs. Southworth has commenced operations. She has laid out a large field.

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Can pay their subscriptions to William Harned, at his office, 61 John street, New York. He is also authorized to receive new subscribers.

THE SOUTHERN ORGANIZATION—THE MEANING OF IT.

Letter-writers in Washington, for the sake of making their letters attractive, sometimes draw largely on their imaginations. If events be tame, they must color them a little, on pain of being voted dull reporters. Some of the craft give glowing descriptions of the tumultuous excitement got up the other day on the mileage debate, when the truth is, the excitement was confined to one or two members, and the rest seemed to think it a very pleasant way of getting rid of a holyday session without doing anything.

Some represent the excitement attending and following the passage of Mr. Gott's resolution, to be extreme. We were present during the whole operation, and saw nothing to authorize such a representation. The House was much more tranquil than it used to be in the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso. The profound excitement was an after-thought. The Southern caucus that followed was the result, not of impulse, but calculation, not of deep feeling, but shrewd policy. On the Wilmot Proviso question, and the demonstrations concerning it, the ultra pro-slavery men of the South had failed to unite the Whigs and Democrats of that section in a separate organization, or to break down the former, on account of their fraternization with Northern Whigs. All their electioneering devices had proved abortive, and the bold movement of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, aiming at the same end, had been pronounced ridiculous.

The resolution of Mr. Root, to instruct the Committee on the Territories, carried by a decisive majority, was what might have been anticipated. It was not designed wantonly to irritate the South, as the *Union* interprets it, but the Free Soil members were too wise to leave the important subject to the tender mercies of the Taylor managers. The conduct of Mr. Vinton and men of his stamp, demonstrated the necessity of the movement. Southern men were not disappointed at the result—they knew the determination of a majority of the House on the subject—and so far from being excited, they seemed to look upon it as inevitable destiny.

Then followed the bill of Mr. Giddings to submit the question of the continuance of Slavery in the District to *all the males* therein, over twenty-one years of age; and the resolution of Mr. Gott, (a Taylor Whig,) in relation to the slave trade. The ultra pro-slavery men saw at once their advantage. By exaggerating and misrepresenting these movements, they might alarm the South, and compel all its members in Congress, in fear of being misunderstood at home, to forego party distinctions, and unite in caucus. Forthwith it was noised abroad that the seventy-seven members of the House who had opposed the motion to lay Mr. Giddings's bill on the table, were in favor of submitting to the slaves of the District the question of the abolition of slavery, when it was well understood that nearly all these seventy-seven members thus voted for the purpose of having the bill brought before the House, and amended, so as to submit the question to the qualified voters of the District. Mr. Gott's resolution was represented as an attempt to interfere with the claims of the slaveholders in the District, when the manifest object of it was to break up the professional trade in slaves in this city, and when, too, it left the nature of the bill to be reported to a committee, the majority of which, from its known views and relations, would be certain to guard most carefully the interests of slaveholders. All these circumstances, calculated to prevent alarm on the part of the South, were studiously concealed, and the movements were fiercely denounced, as violent, insulting aggressions upon Southern rights. The Calhoun men played their game shrewdly enough, and the Southern Democrats, finding a mouthpiece in the *Union*, aided and abetted. They confidently expected, by the help of this extra excitement, fraudulently manufactured, to bring every Southern member upon their platform, in dread of losing caste in the South by any manifestation of indifference. In peril so imminent to the South, what Southern man would dare to be lukewarm? The moderate men, who saw through the manœuvre, could not expose it without subjecting their loyalty to suspicion. Once united in caucus, without distinction of party, the calculation doubtless was, to present such a front in the South, to accumulate such a pressure of Southern influence, as might overawe Northern members and the new Administration, and thereby prevent any efficient action against the extension of Slavery. If General Taylor were disposed to concede to the sentiment of Liberty, this formidable attitude of the South would be a wholesome check upon him; if indisposed to yield, it would confirm him in his slaveholding policy. Northern men seeking office under him, aware that all their acts would be scrutinized by this unrelenting Despotism, would be anxious not to commit themselves. Northern men, but lately emancipated from thraldom to slavery, seeing now its commanding position, would consent again to receive the yoke.

Mr. Calhoun and a few like him may sincerely desire disunion, but the majority engaged in getting up this Southern caucus are most probably influenced by the views we have indicated. That they have any deliberate purpose

hazardous one. Suppose they make submission to certain measures a condition to union, and pledge themselves before the world, in the event of resistance, to the work of disorganization; how would they stand, should the North prove unyielding? In what predicament would they find themselves, should enough members from the free States remain firm, to pass the Wilmot Proviso? Then they must either back out or go on—violate their pledges, or try the experiment of Disunion. Have they contemplated the possibility of such a contingency? It is not only possible, but probable. We know the pressure here brought to bear on the members from the free States in favor of compromise; but we cannot believe they will be so disinterested as to sacrifice themselves; this they must do, if they sacrifice one jot or tittle of the claims of Freedom upon our new territories. Parties may turn and twist as they please; demagogues may misrepresent and falsify as they please; the people of the free States are united in their resolve to maintain freedom in free territory. Having consented to the acquisition of *slave* territory, without insisting upon the abolition of its slavery—a criminal neglect of duty, in our judgment—they feel outraged and insulted, when, on the acquisition of *free* territory, the demand is made for the abolition of its freedom. They will tolerate no man who betrays them in this vital point. The fate of Ingersoll and Brown, of Pennsylvania, Kennon, of Ohio, Hannegan, of Indiana, and the reëlection of Preston King, Wilmot, and Giddings, names prominently identified with the Free Soil movement, are pregnant with warning to those who would swerve from the strict line of rectitude.

The question recurs—Suppose the non-slaveholding representatives stand steadfast, what then? We submit to Messrs. Stephens, Clayton, Atchison, and associates, whether it be not worth while, so to arrange their operations, as to avoid the disagreeable alternative—of backing out of their position or going out of the Union—to which such a stand on the part of the Northern members might reduce them.

"Many a blessed song comes stealing
Downward from the Eden aisles"—

And our friend Gallagher has caught one of them. Every volume of the *Era* he opens with a hymn, but this is the best of all.—*Ed. Era.*

For the National Era.

RADICÁLOS.

In the far and fading ages
Of the younger days of earth,
When Man's aspirations quicken'd,
And his passions had their birth—
When first paled his glorious beauty,
And his heart first knew unrest,
As he yielded to the Tempter
That inflamed and fill'd his breast—
When the Voice that was in Eden
Echoed through his startled soul,
And he heard rebuking anthems
Through the heavenly arches roll—
When he fell from the high promise
Of his being's blessed morn,
To a night of doubt and struggle—
Radicálos then was born.

Through the ages long and dreary
That since then have dawn'd on Earth,
Man has had but feeble glimpses
Of the glory of his birth:
Catching these, his soul, aspiring
To its morning light again,
Hard has upward toil'd, and often
Hopefully, but still in vain.
Many a blessed song comes stealing
Downward from the Eden aisles,
Whence the light of heavenliest beauty
Still upon the banish'd smiles;
But the harmonies are broken
Of each sounding choral hymn,
And the gloom that veils his spirit
Makes e'en heavenly splendor dim.

Faint revealings, thwarted hopings,
Wearying struggles, day by day:—
So the long and dreary ages
Of his life have worn away.
War, and rapine, and oppression,
Early in his course he found—
Brother against brother striving—
By the few the many bound.
And in patience, and in meekness,
To the galling chain resign'd,
Thus the fettered limbs have rested—
Thus hath slept the darkened mind.
But it wakens now!—it flashes
Like the lightning ere the rain;
And those limbs grow strong!—when ready,
They can rend the mightiest chain.

Through the slow and stately marches
Of the centuries sublime,
Radicálos hath been strengthening
For the noblest work of Time.
And he comes upon the Present
Like a god in look and mien,
With composure high surveying
All the tumult of the scene:
Where obey the fettered millions;
Where command the fettering few;
Where the chain of Wrong is forging,
With its red links hid from view;
And he standeth by the peasant,
And he standeth by the lord,
And he shouts "Your rights are equal!"
Till earth startles at the word.

He hath seen the Record written,
From the primal morn of man,
In the blood of battling nations
O'er ensanguined plains that ran,
In the tears of the deluded,
In the sweat of the oppress'd,
From Ind's farthest peopled borders
To the new worlds of the West.
And he cometh with deliverance!
And his might shall soon be known,
Where the wrong'd rise up for justice,
And the wrongers lie o'erthrown.
Wo! the pride that then shall scorn him:
He will bring it fitly low!
Wo! the arm that shall oppose him:
He will cleave it at a blow!
Wo! the hosts that shall beset him:
He will scatter them abroad!
He will strike them down forever!
Radicálos is of GOD. W. D. G.

Cincinnati, December, 1848.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *Baltimore Clipper* says:

"A resolution has passed the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to bring in a bill 'to prohibit the slave trade in said District.' This, we suppose, is intended to be preliminary to a bill to abolish slavery in the District altogether; and the next step will probably be, to strike at slavery in the Southern States. What slave trade is carried on in the District of Columbia? Owners sell their slaves there as they do in Maryland and elsewhere; and we presume that it is designed to deprive them of this liberty."

A regular business, is the slave trade in the District. If the Clipper will look at its Maryland exchanges, it will see advertisements by two slave-trading establishments in this city, for slaves of all ages, in any number, to be delivered at their depots in Washington. The trade aimed at by the resolution is just this. Maryland prohibits the importation of slaves within its limits—would the Clipper prevent Congress from doing the same by the District?

As for striking at Slavery in the Southern States, it does not follow that, when Congress does what it has a right to do, it will, as a consequence, do what it has no right to do. The whole subject of legislation for the District is under the sole and exclusive control of Congress; but the States have reserved to themselves all powers not delegated to the Federal Government There is no fear that any representatives in Con-

timidity of Northern members stamps with absurdity any apprehension that they will ever dare to violate the rights of their Southern brethren. It will be time enough to talk of danger in this quarter, when they have screwed their courage up to the point of exercising rights conferred on them by the Constitution.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship Europa arrived at her wharf, New York, on the 31st ult., at 5½ o'clock. Both in a commercial and political point, the intelligence received by her is highly important.

ENGLAND.—The markets show an advance in cotton, and an improvement in corn and provisions.

The Liverpool Mail, of the 16th ult., announces that the basis of the new postal arrangement with the United States has all been settled, making a considerable deduction on American letters, and will be sent over by the present steamer.

Dr. Bowring, the celebrated linguist, has been appointed her Majesty's consul to Canton.

"LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The supplies of all sorts of breadstuffs continue large. The market, which has been dull and depressed, begins to show a somewhat firmer feeling. The fact is, that parties engaged in trade are beginning to think that prices have touched their lowest point, at least for the present; inasmuch as the disturbed state of the Continent must have caused too large exports of food therefrom, and which must shortly be replaced from this country. Sales of flour in bond have been made at 25*s.* 6*d.*, and one very fine parcel at 25*s.* 9*d.* to 26*s.* per barrel; but the best Western Canal cannot be sold in quantity above 25*s.* The value of duty paid is quoted at 27*s.* to 28*s.* per barrel. Indian corn, which has receded to 29*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* per quarter for inferior white to the best yellow, has, in consequence of an increased demand, advanced to 32*s.* to 35*s.*; but at these figures the demand is somewhat restricted. The inquiry for Indian meal is limited, and prices are reported at 16*s.* per barrel. The imports from North America during the fortnight comprise 23,426 quarters of wheat, 108,038 barrels of flour, 28,625 quarters of Indian corn, and 2,728 barrels of Indian meal.

"*Iron.*—The market continues depressed, and there is little disposition to purchase, now the railway orders have, to a considerable extent, ceased. Makers are employed in throwing a superfluous quantity of other descriptions into the market. This can only be checked by an increase in the demand, or such a reduction of price as will compel a portion of the makers to suspend their operations. An improvement may take place by the combined operation of both these modes, but as yet it is not perceptible. Present quotations—merchant bar, £5 5; best rolled, £7; hoop, £7 10; sheet, £7 10; Scotch pig, No. 1, net cash, £2 10.

"*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine, of prime quality, is dearer. From the 1st to the 8th, 700 barrels of this sort sold at 7*s.* 8*d.* Ordinary parcels did not command so much; 600 barrels middling quality also changed hands at 6*s.* No sales this week are reported in tar or turpentine. Of rosin, we report a few hundred barrels at 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt."

IRELAND.—Profound tranquillity continues. Emigration continues on the same extensive scale. The Lord Lieutenant returned last week to Dublin, and seems to be addressing his attentions to the expurgation of all useless sinecures, many offices in the Coast Guard service, the Post Office, and Board of Public Works having been abolished or transferred to London. Duffy is now the only remaining prisoner in Newgate. His trial commenced on Thursday. Smith O'Brien and his associates remain in Richmond Bridewell. It is rumored that if the Judges of the Queen's Bench decide in favor of the writs of error, the Crown will withhold the requisite sanction for an appeal to the House of Lords. It is reported that Mr. Mahoney has made his escape to Paris.

The Southern and Midland newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of deaths by starvation throughout Ireland. The flight of tenants towards the emigrant ships is exceedingly great. Violent outrages among the starving people are being committed in all their disgusting variety. The agitation in favor of restoring the Irish Parliament makes no progress.

Under the head of "Voluntary Evictions," the *Limerick Examiner* announces that Lord Glengall's tenantry are voluntarily abandoning their holdings on his lordship's estates. "Scarcely a night passes," it is said, "but some tenant, dreading eviction, and feeling the pressure of rent and poor-rates, makes his escape to some seaport, carrying with him all he can collect." Lord Glengall is said to regret the departure of his tenantry, and to be inclined to make abatements, if they would remain. He will shortly have 700 acres to till himself.

SCOTLAND.—There were eight cases of cholera and four deaths in Glasgow during the last three days, and on Friday, the 15th ult., twenty-six new cases and six deaths, and on Saturday there were nine cases and three deaths. So the disease seems to be subsiding.

"HUNGARY.—*American Mediation Desired.*—The Pesth House of Representatives has declared the Throne of Hungary vacant, and the house of Hapsburg unworthy to reign. It is said that Kossuth has written to Mr. Styles, the United States minister, in order to request him to use his influence with Windischgratz to induce the last named to consent to a three months' truce with Hungary."

FRANCE seems to be in a fresh effervescence. The entire tranquillity which it was hoped would characterize the election of a Chief Magistrate has not been realized. Considering, however, the exciting nature of the issues to be decided, and the intense partisan devotion felt for the prominent candidates in nomination, we may well congratulate our Republican brethren of Europe on the general result of the election, though we are forced bitterly to deplore the choice of such a weakling as Louis Napoleon for the first President of France. In Paris, the absolute majority of the Prince over all competitors was nearly 20,000, and in the Banlieu suburbs he had a majority of 20,233, and an absolute majority of 16,411 votes out of the 36,000 polled for all the candidates. At Bordeaux, 10,000 voted for Louis, whilst only 6,000 voted for General Cavaignac. There can be but little doubt as to the result generally, as the provinces, wherever heard from, have given Prince Louis more decisive majorities than the cities have lavished upon him. A well-informed Parisian paper says, so far as we can judge, from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions:

Louis Napoleon, 66 per cent.; Cavaignac, 21 per cent.; Ledru Rollin, 6 per cent.; Raspail, 4 per cent.; Lamartine, 3 per cent. It is calculated that the Commissioners appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors in — days from the day of election, and in two days from that time proclaim the President of the Republic.

If we rightly understand the true complexion of the French political parties, we shall shortly see the fulfilment of another one of a singular list of prophecies made some centuries ago. One of the predictions placed, in the year 1855, we think, a member of the elder House of Bourbon on the Throne of France. The election of Louis Napoleon is the first step toward such a catastrophe, as will appear from the following extract from a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald:

"The General has been supported by all those truly desirous of establishing a moderate republic, and anxious for the immediate return of order. The Prince has received the votes of the legitimists, imperialists, Orleanists, and, in fact, all of those who wish to overthrow the present Government, as a step towards establishing some other more congenial form; besides many that will give their votes, such as Corsicans and some of the army and navy, from the prestige of the imperial name."

NORTHERN ITALY.—We learn from the *Opinione* of Turin, that the Archbishop Regnier, late Viceroy of Lombardy, had arrived at Mantua, and that Radetzky was shortly expected there, at the head of a considerable force. It is rumored that a Congress of Austrian Archdukes, Generals, and Princes, is to be held at Mantua to discuss the affairs of Italy.

ROME continues in a very unsettled state. We give this week a description of the Pope's escape from his Capital in the disguise of a servant, as furnished by the Naples correspondent of the *Times*:

the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the sovereign Pontiff. The business of the Government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction, and so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue, and the members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was intrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an early hour, previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with the gentleman I have just named, and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered the carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded—no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian Minister, another transposition was made. The Pope took off the livery suit and dressed himself in the usual costume of the minister's chaplain, or *aumonier*, and M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post horses were soon procured, the Count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and then happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was some time before the mistake was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotion, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known, the ministry was thunderstruck, and, as I hear, dragoons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either of those measures failed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador, and the Count de Spaur, with his reverend charge, crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Terracina. The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, and arrived at Gaeta on the night of the 25th."

PRUSSIA.—A mighty change has come over both the people and the court. The King has promulgated a constitution of the most liberal character, embracing all the guarantees for religious liberty. The King has issued a decree dissolving the Assembly, but the Chambers are convoked to meet in Berlin on the 20th of February. A modification of the Brandenberg ministry has taken place, but the King seems determined now to enforce obedience to the laws. The Prince of Prussia has proceeded to Olmutz, and everything seems to prove that a very good understanding has grown up between the Austrian and Prussian courts. Foreign journals may now be transmitted to Berlin free of duty, the stamp on newspapers having been removed.

The Frankfort Parliament have made but slight progress toward German amity. There were alarming riots at Mamel, on the 4th instant. The town was completely in the hands of the populace for three or four hours, during which time great excesses were committed.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA, by a decree dated the 2d of December, has abdicated his throne in favor of his nephew, the father of Francis Joseph, now the new Emperor, having joined in the act of renunciation. The new ministry, by their President, in a speech, declared their course of policy. The address of the Emperor contains pledges to maintain the liberty of the empire. The military executions for political offences still continue. The Cholera is raging fearfully in Presburg.

RUSSIA.—The army of the Emperor now amounts to 500,000 men, and makes it evident that he is watching the progress of events in Europe. The army is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency occurs. The report of the death of Ibrahim Pacha has been confirmed. Allah Pacha has succeeded him in the Viceroyalty.

*

PROPOSED RETROCESSION OF THE DISTRICT.

From an Old Citizen of Washington.

It is with surprise and pain I have observed the recent movements of Congress to retrocede the District of Columbia to Maryland. They cannot surely entertain such a proposition in sober seriousness. A regard to the common courtesies of life would, I think, induce the National Legislature to consult the people who occupy it before they undertake to transfer them, like serfs or cattle, to a State from which they have been long separated, and with which they have ceased to have any political connection. But, even were this consent obtained, Congress have no constitutional power to retrocede the District. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by *cession* of particular States and the *acceptance* of Congress become the Seat of the Government of the United States." This cession was made by the States of Virginia and Maryland of the District of Columbia, and *accepted* by Congress, and of course, as a part of the Constitution, it became the permanent seat of the Government. No retrocession or even abridgment of the Territory at first ceded and accepted can be made without violating the compact which has been executed, and, consequently, the Constitution, of which it now forms a constituent part. There is no mode of reaching it except by an amendment of the great charter of our liberties. But, could the retrocession be effected as proposed in both Houses, are Congress aware of the very great injury they would inflict upon the people of this District, and especially of this city, by such a measure? Washington would no longer be a national city, but a mere frontier town of Maryland, upon which a heavy additional tax would be imposed; property would depreciate greatly in value; the energies of its inhabitants would be paralyzed, its prospects blighted, and improvements would cease. It would be difficult for Congress to make an adequate compensation for the loss which the citizens would sustain by such a transfer; and this compensation they would be bound by every consideration of justice to make. But the evil would not stop with mere retrocession. Congress would necessarily feel but little pride in assisting to make Washington, what it should be, a great national city, the magnificent metropolis of the Republic; and, when such a feeling ceased to exist, the next step would be the removal of the seat of Government; and, I need scarcely ask, what would then be its condition? The very agitation of such a question is, and always has been, eminently injurious to the interests of our city. It destroys confidence in the permanency of the seat of Government, and of course checks improvements and depreciates the value of property. I am aware of the unfortunate condition in which we are placed, from the existence of slavery among us, and that, in consequence of it, we are situated between two fires, from which it is almost impossible to escape without being seared by one or the other. There are but few slaveholders in this District, and they, I believe, would gladly manumit their slaves for a proper equivalent, because they find them yearly becoming less valuable by the contamination they receive from an association with the flood of free negroes that are permitted to pour into and reside in our city. But this would not remedy the evil; for when all slaves here are made free, the question again arises, can Congress prevent its future existence in this District? I feel most deeply our very peculiar and unfortunate condition, and earnestly pray that some measure may yet be adopted which will avert the evil that threatens, and dispel the portentous cloud that hangs over us.—*National Intelligencer.*

It will be recollected that Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, and Mr. Flournoy, in the House, originated the movement in relation to retrocession. Both acted without any reference to the views, wishes, or interests of the people of this District.

Our city now is the capital of the United States. It is exempt from any burdens, except such as may be imposed by the Corporation, and these are not heavy. From time to time, liberal appropriations have been made for its benefit by Congress. If retroceded, from being the capital city of the Republic, it would sink to the rank of a town in Maryland; fall under the heavy taxation of that State, and be cut off from all claim to Federal patronage.

This is not all. We cannot help suspecting Mr. Douglas of an ulterior motive. The project of removing the seat of Government to the West, the heart of our empire, is a favorite one with the Democratic party in that section, and with a majority of the Western Whigs. A peculiar combination of sectional views and interests now prevents the serious agitation of the scheme; but this combination may be broken up, under the pressure of new political elements. In

ernment to diminish the force of the attractions which retain it here, to reduce its local interests, to sunder one by one the ties which bind it to the District. Something was done in this way when Alexandria was retroceded; and now, could the county and the city of Washington be retroceded, what remaining tie on the Government would be left? The few hundred thousand dollars that have been invested in the public buildings would not stand in the way for a moment, could the combination of sectional interests we have mentioned be ruptured. And what are the possibilities? The Southwest and West united might be able, by the help of straggling votes from other sections, to decide the question, but, being slaveholding and non-slaveholding, it is hardly to be expected that they will agree together as to any new locality for a seat of Government. In consequence of this division, the South and East, united in their policy on this subject, control the question. But, let those two sections disagree, and it is easy to see how the Western and Eastern free States might carry the seat of Government beyond the Alleghanies.

Are there any indications of such a disagreement? The New England people are becoming wearied with the pertinacious resolve of the South to maintain slavery at the capital of the Union. The free Democracy of New York, in the resolves of their Convention, insist upon this alternative—the removal of slavery or the seat of Government from the District. Now, let this sentiment become the prevailing one, and a combination between the interests of the Middle, Eastern, and Western States would soon be able to tranfer the seat of Government from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Ohio.

What, then, is the manifest policy of the people of this District? Resistance to any act of retrocession, and the extinction of slavery. Let them but give the hint, and Congress will pass a bill submitting to them the question of emancipation, and making an appropriation to carry out the decision, should it be in the affirmative.

Until this be done, the agitation complained of by "An Old Citizen of Washington" will continue and increase; and the project of retrocession will be continually coming up. The result will be disastrous to the interests of the city. Who will think of investing capital in a place whose destinies may be changed to-morrow? Were the seat of Government removed, Washington would be deserted. The apprehension of such a calamity cripples enterprise.

Some weeks since, an intelligent capitalist from Baltimore was here, raising stock for a cotton factory in this city and Georgetown. He was getting along swimmingly. Last week, returning here, just after the introduction of the motions of Messrs. Douglas and Flournoy on the subject of retrocession, to resume operations, he found men's hearts failing them for fear, and unexpected obstacles to his enterprise. He called upon us, and wished to know whether we seriously believed that these movements meant anything, intimating that they were exerting a most unfavorable influence on his undertaking.

And yet slaveholding members from the South claim to be the special friends of the District, and some of them, we see it stated in the newspapers, walked up to Mr. Douglas, and shook him warmly by the hand, after he had made his motion! Did they congratulate him for having inflicted a blow upon the best interests of the District?

THE NORTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE SLAVE TRADE—A REMARKABLE SOMERSET.

As we explained in our last paper, the resolution of Mr. Gott, in relation to the slave trade in the capital city of the nation, was adopted by a vote of 98 to 88. Although the Whig managers atempted to kill the movement in its incipient stages, when the direct vote came to be taken on the resolution but two Whigs from the free States were bold enough to record their names against it—R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois: eleven Whigs from the free States did not vote at all.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, a Democrat, and a candidate, we learn, for the United States Senate, moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of making a speech, but, the Speaker deciding that there could be no debate on the same day on which a resolution was introduced, the motion and the speech went over.

This gave time to the wrong-headed, and wrong-hearted, and half-hearted, and demagogues, and office-expectants, and caucus-contrivers, to consult on the ways and means of hoppling the resolution.

First, letter-writers for the Northern papers, aware of the sentiment of the public in the free States on the subject, and afraid to defy it, attempt, by denunciation of the "fanatical" anti-slavery men in Congress, and insinuations of selfish designs, to divert indignation from the managers who had tried to defeat the resolution, and direct it against those whose "imprudent," "fanatical," "demagogical," zeal, had injured a good cause. "O, the resolution would have met with no opposition—but that *preamble!*—it spoilt everything—perhaps the whole subject will be reconsidered, and that unfortunate thing got rid of!"

This is all dust thrown into the eyes of the great public.

Next, some Southern men, set on by John C. Calhoun, call a caucus of the South, to organize resistance against the terrible aggressions of the North. Southern Whigs attend, prevent immediate action, have everything postponed till the 15th January, when, unless some concessions be made by the Northern members, unless this most unchristian, unconstitutional movement against the *slave trade*, be dropped, the Union shall be dissolved, "sure enough."

This was on Friday night. No member from the free States, we are informed, was admitted into this solemn caucus. Mystery hung about it, and just enough was permitted to leak out, to throw hysterical gentlemen from the North into a state of tremor, and make them fit subjects for the operations of the wily managers. Of course, the Whig gentlemen who are expecting places in the Cabinet of General Taylor, and those who are looking to be translated into the blessedness of the diplomatic corps, worked most assiduously. They had plenty of time—Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. Wednesday came, the House met, the question of reconsideration came up. Then the results of secret caucussing and friendly wire-working were all made manifest. Some good Whig, perhaps carried away by his anxiety to save the Union, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This, of course, would have ended the reconsideration question for that day—but the Speaker was so unkind as to decide the motion out of order. Then came the tug of war. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, made all sorts of a speech, ministering crumbs of comfort, as he passed along, to Slaveholders and Abolitionists, Wilmot Proviso men, and Nicholson Letter men. The Legislature of Michigan is understood to be something like this speech—ring-streaked, speckled, and spotted.

Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, always in favor of giving the go-by to such questions, then got the floor, and reminded the House that this day had been specially set apart for the consideration of the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the support of Government, and the bill making appropriations to carry into effect the thirteenth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico. He therefore moved to postpone the motion to reconsider to this day two weeks.

Of course, Mr. Vinton could not suppose the House would engage seriously in the consideration of such a bill, until after the holydays. He also said something about putting off the question of reconsideration till there was a fuller attendance. Now, it so happened that the attendance was quite full—and, if it were not, we should like

tion for three successive days, for absenting
self on Wednesday, when he knew the qu
of reconsideration, being a privileged one,
undoubtedly be taken up.

The movement of Mr. Vinton was rathe
palpable. It would not do to oppose the r
tion *directly*, or to refuse to lay the motion
consider on the table, without putting forth
plausible reason for such conduct. We
once the plan of the campaign, and predicte
result.

It is customary, when a resolution of in
ance is passed, to move immediately a recon
ation, and then to move to lay the motion
consider on the table. If this prevail, it is
disposition of the subject—the resolution c
thereafter be reconsidered. Of course, the
friends of a resolution once passed, are foun
ing to lay the motion to reconsider on the t

Mr. Vinton had no sooner made his demo
tion, than Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, mov
lay the motion to reconsider on the table
was besieged by interested parties on all si
withdraw his motion, and Caleb Smith,
diana, pressed him repeatedly, for permiss
read an amendment he would like to offer.
Smith, who lives in the most anti-slavery d
of Indiana, and, on the strength of his an
very pledges, was left with an undisturbed
on the anti-slavery voters of his district, b
withdrawal of the Liberty candidate, who
way expressly because Mr. Smith was pled
all that Liberty men asked, had sat in hi
during the whole of this struggle about the
trade, refusing to vote.) Wentworth woul
ten to no request, and the yeas and nays we
dered on his motion. Let the reader turn
record, and he will see the astounding resul

Just five days before, the resolution was p
by 98 to 88 votes—only two Whigs from th
States venturing to vote against it. Now
motion to lay the motion to reconsider on th
ble, and thus confirm beyond revocation th
sage of the resolution, is lost—only 58 vot
sustain it! We call it an astounding res
but, those who have attentively considered
we have submitted to them in this article
not be astonished.

We analyze the nays and absentees fron
free States. Massachusetts will wonder
the names of Grinnell, Hale, and Abbott, a
the *nays*. Perhaps they thought the Union
minent danger! It will be seen that 21 D
crats and 27 Whigs from the free States
against confirming the passage of the resol
while 12 Democrats and 21 Whigs from th
States did not vote. These are marked abse
but the most of them were either present or
what was going on, and ought to have been
ent.

Had the 27 Whigs, voting *nay*, voted as
did on the Thursday before, the result
have been, 85 yeas, 82 nays. Add the 21 a
or refusing to vote, and there would have
106 yeas. Add the 21 Democratic nays, or t
Democratic non-voters, and the affirmative
would have been 139!

The failure to confirm the passage of the
lution is therefore chargeable, generally,
the members of Congress from the free S
and *specially* upon the *Whig members*.

Now, that the country, that the world m
what it is that these representatives of fr
are so fearful of passing, we quote again th
olution of Mr. Gott:

"Whereas the traffic now prosecuted i
metropolis of the Republic in human bein
chattels, is contrary to natural justice an
fundamental principles of our political sy
and is notoriously a reproach to our co
throughout Christendom, and a serious h
ance to the progress of republican liberty
the nations of the earth: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee for the
trict of Columbia be instructed to report a b
soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave tr
said District."

Well, we have always been under the im
sion that even in the South public sent
brands the *trade* in human beings as all
and disreputable; but, the representatives
free West and North are afraid to say so, b
a Calhoun caucus has been held in the C
and some half dozen gentlemen from the
States must be accommodated with places i
Cabinet or diplomatic corps, under General
lor's Administration!

The motion to lay the motion to reconsid
the table, being lost, the subject was then
poned two weeks—till January 10th. Wh
it can be taken up that day without a suspe
of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vo
know not; but, we must express our settled
ion, that some device will then be hit u
stave the question off until after the 15th o
uary, and then, from time to time, till the cl
the session. We place the opinion on rec
none will rejoice more than we, should it
groundless. Pray God that it may!

Of course, says the reader, the importan
of Mr. Vinton, to supply deficiencies, cam
You are mistaken. The whole day after
was consumed in a miserable debate abou
mileage of members, and the passage of c
resolutions concerning it, which will go
smoke.

It gives us no pleasure to record and
these doings. We are sick at heart in witn
the rottenness of our politics.

The following analysis is presented, th
constituency may demand explanations from
representatives. We denounce no one perso
The whole transaction to us seems a most h
iating one. Some of the actors may be influ
by motives which they can justify to their
stituents. All we can say is, for our right
we would not stand in their place.

DEMOCRATS.

NAYS.

Brown, Pa.
Bridges, Pa.
Clapp, Me.
Clark, Me
Darling Wis.
Ficklin, Ill.
Hammons, Me.
C. J. Ingersoll, Pa.
Kennon, O
Lord, N. Y.
Leffler, Iowa.
Mann, Pa.
Miller, O.
McClernand, I
Richardson, Ill.
Richey, O.
Smart, Me.
Stuart, Mich.
Strong, Pa.
Sawyer, O.
Williams, Me.—

ABSENT.

Birdsall, N. Y.
Brodhead, Pa.
Collins, N. Y.
Edsall, N. J.
Jenkins, N. Y.
Lynde, Wis.
Murphy, N. Y.
Maclay, N. Y.
Nicoll, N. Y.
Thompson, Iow
Wick, Ia.
Wiley, Me.—1

WHIGS.

NAYS.

Abbott, Mass.
Butler, Pa.
Brady, Pa.
Canby, O.
Dunn, Ia.
Edwards, O.
Embree, Ia.
Farrelly, Pa.
Grinnell, Mass.
Hale, Mass.
Holmes, N. Y.
Hampton, N. J.
Irvin, Pa.
Ingersoll, Pa.
Lincoln, Ill.
Marsh, Vt.
Pollock, Pa.
Smith, Conn.
Silvester, N. Y
Schenck, O.
Smith, Ia.
Thompson, Ia.
Taylor, O.
Tallmadge, N.
Van Dyke, N.
Vinton, O.
White, N. Y.—

ABSENT.

Belcher, Me.
Blanchard Pa.
Collamer, Vt.
Dixon, Conn.
Duer, N. Y.
Duncan, O.
Eckert, Pa.
Freedley, Pa.
Gregory, N. J.
Hampton, Pa
Levin, Pa.
Lawrence, N. Y
McIlvaine, Pa.
Nelson, N. Y.
Nes, Pa.
Rockwell, Conn.
Reynolds, N. Y.
Sherrill, N. Y.
Slingerland, N.
Strohm, Pa.
Stewart, Pa.—2

LOST ITS RECKONING.—The *Northern* (Me.)
bune has lost its reckoning. Willing to ma
case against the Barnburners, it says, speakin
the vote on Gott's resolution—

"The leading Barnburners, Wilmot, R
bun, and King, were either absent or dodged

It is true, and we are sorry to say it,
Rathbun and King were absent, and what is m
they have not been present at all. They do
belong to this Congress. As for Mr. Wilmo
was absent, but not dodging. He would

LITERARY NOTICES.

Compendium of English Literature. By Charles D Cleveland.

The first edition of this excellent work having been exhausted, Mr. Cleveland has issued a second, greatly enlarged and improved, and made it permanent, by stereotyping it. Thirty-five new authors are introduced to us, and new selections are made from the prose writings of the poets quoted in the first edition. The author has shown good taste in adding to his extracts from the productions of English women. "This edition will be found to be enriched, also, with many more specimens of epistolary correspondence, serving as models in that branch of literature.

The quotations are arranged chronologically, from Sir John Mandeville, who was born in the year 1300, to Cowper, who died in the year 1800—and are made from the prose and poetical writings of one hundred and forty-five authors, whose works illustrate the character and progress of English literature during the five intervening centuries.

Prefixed to the selections from each writer is a concise, interesting biographical notice, and interspersed throughout the work we find valuable critical and explanatory notes. While the selections are made so as to present a correct view of the genius of the authors, and to afford a clear conception of the changes in English literature, a sound and pure judgment has carefully excluded whatever might deposite a seed of impurity in the mind of the young student.

The volume is handsomely got up by E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia.

Acton, or the Circle of Life. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

This volume is characterized by more tact and taste in the publisher, than wit or sense in the author. It is a collection of aphorisms, after the model of Lacon, we suppose, on Life, Man, and the World. Few men can write proverbs—which require more wit, wisdom, or shrewdness, and power of condensation, than often fall to the share of one set of brains. Where there are no ingenuity of method, no interest of continuity, no iron-linked logic, to attract the attention, a succession of insulated thoughts, in unconnected paragraphs or sentences, to keep us awake, must be preëminently good and pregnant. None but Solomons should write aphorisms.

The publishers of Acton have displayed much taste in the externals of the volume.

Methodist Hymnology. By David Creamer. New York: Published by the Author. For sale by J. P. Cooke, Bookseller, Baltimore.

The plan of this work is comprehensive, embracing, first, biographical, and critical sketches of the authors of the hymns in the Methodist Episcopal collection; secondly, a history and review of the poetic works of Charles and John Wesley; thirdly, many curious and entertaining observations, respecting alterations, emendations, omissions, &c., in the various hymns, &c.

Mr. Creamer was in love with his subject, and his work is the result of many years' study and research. A very entertaining and instructive volume has he given to the public, of interest, not only to the great Methodist family, but to literary and critical readers generally.

Aunt Fanny's Christmas Stories. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

A very pretty book, of simple stories and delightful pictures for little people. The best critics of such works are children, and our little fellows say it is "beautiful."

Friday Christian: Or the First Born on Pitcairn's Island. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

This neat little volume is written by a warm-hearted friend of missions, with a view of promoting an interest in the cause to which he is so much devoted. It is an agreeable narrative, illustrating the power of the Bible.

Rev. Legh Richmond's Letters and Counsels to his Children. New York: Published by the American Tract Society. Pp. 201, 18mo., 20 cents.

"Nowhere," says a cotemporary, "was the character of Legh Richmond more delightfully developed, than amid the sweet endearments of home; and when he was absent from his children he wrote them, pouring into their minds instruction on all points pertaining to their best welfare for the present and a future life. We know no better gift for the young, and especially young females, than these letters from the author of the Dairyman's Daughter."

We endorse all this.

Gambling in its Infancy and Progress. By J. H. Green. New York: Lewis Colby.

Mr. Green knows all the mysteries of gambling, and is indefatigable in his labors against the evil. The book contains several dialogues, and a few stories of painful interest, designed to operate as dissuasives to the young against games of chance.

Guide to the Saviour. By Prof. C. G. Finney. Oberlin: J. M. Fitch.

This small, neatly-bound volume, contains six lectures, being part of a course of lectures on entire Sanctification of Life, published in the 3d volume of Mr. Finney's Systematic Theology.

They are published in this separate form, as many persons are unable to purchase the larger work, or have not leisure to read it. The vigor of Mr. Finney's mind and pen, and his deep spirituality, have secured him great influence with a wide circle of readers.

Northwestern Free Soil Almanac—1849. Chicago, Ill.: Eastman & McClellan.

In addition to the usual Almanac matter, there is a large amount of invaluable Free Soil statistics in this Almanac. The publishers, in a note addressed to editors, say—

"The terms are—twenty dollars per thousand, three dollars per hundred, and fifty cents per dozen. The postage on each copy is 2½ cents. We will send you the Almanacs by mail at the rate of twenty copies for one dollar, and pay the postage ourselves at the Chicago office. *Please attend to this immediately, and get as many of the Almanacs into circulation as possible.* State, also, that, for one dollar sent to the publishers by mail, twenty copies will be forwarded, and the postage paid at the Chicago office."

The North British Review. November, 1848. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the publishers of the invaluable series of British Reviews. This is the right time to subscribe. Containing, as they do, the speculations of the master minds of Great Britain, respecting the revolutionary and progressive movements in Europe, which for the last twelve months have attracted so much attention, and which will doubtless result in a radical change, not only of the Governments, but social organizations of Europe, they are full of interest and instruction. In one, we find the views of an unbending Conservatism; in another, the eclecticism of Moderate Reform; in another, the bold theories of Radicalism; while the *North British*, the title of which we have given above, is imbued with the liberal, but cautious philosophy of the evangelical school of progressives.

The contents of this number of the *North British* are—

Juvenile Criminals,
Historical Foundation of the Church of Rome,
Life, Letters, and Literary Remains, of John Keats,
Authorship of the Letters of Junius,
Work of Dr. Reid,
Charles Lamb and his Friends,
The Castlereagh Papers,
Germany—Its State and Prospects.

We have not room to notice all the articles, but must express our approbation of the liberal but just spirit in which Keats is dealt with. The ar-

The Forgery: A Tale. By G. R. P. James, Esq. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue.

The recent works of this author bear a strong family likeness, all, or nearly all, dealing largely in crimes and criminal courts. In the book before us, with a flourish of preliminaries, involving all the necessary adjuncts of a great criminal trial, the reader is suddenly brought up all standing by a quiet and cleverly managed investigation before two or three country magistrates, where the whole affair is disposed of in the most summary manner imaginable, greatly we venture to predict to the satisfaction of all readers unskilled in the mysterious jargon of John Doe and Richard Roe.

Mr. James is too garrulous and "episodical;" but, with all his faults, the author has made an agreeable book; and, what is of far more importance, one which may be safely read by the young without evil consequences. "The Forgery" has a good plot, well sustained and developed, and will no doubt be a general favorite with the patrons of light literature.

For the National Era.

MISSIVE.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Know thou this truth, which the creeds cannot smother,
Wherever man is found, there is thy brother;
God his blest sire is, Earth is his mother—
Where most degraded, thy zeal most increase;
Aid him and help him, till, ceasing to falter,
He shall come up to Humanity's altar,
"Bearing white blocks for the city of Peace."

Shrink not away from the common and lowly—
Good deeds, though never so humble, are holy;
And though the recompense fall to thee slowly,
Heroes unnumbered before thee have trod;
By the sweet light of their blessed example,
Work on—the field of love's labor is ample—
Trusting Humanity, trusting in God!

Fight down the Wrong, howe'er specious its bearing,
Lighten the burdens about thee by sharing,
Fear not the glorious peril of daring,
Be it the rack or the prison's dull bars;
Hands are stretched out from the graves of past ages,
To brighten with holy deeds history's pages—
Martyr-fires burn as intensely as stars.

Never sit down by the way-side to sorrow—
Hope is a good angel, whence we may borrow
Beauty and gladness and light for the morrow,
However dark be the present with ill;
And the far waves of Time's sorrowful river,
Wandering and weary and moaning forever,
Break on the Rock of Eternity still.

IMPORTANT INDICATIONS.

The views presented in the preceding article, showing that the slaveholding movements following on the heel of certain votes in Congress, were the result rather of party calculation than real feeling, are corroborated indirectly by the course of the press in the District of Columbia, and the Baltimore paper which has the largest circulation in our city.

The *Intelligencer* has maintained silence in relation to all these movements and votes, not a word of comment having appeared in its columns. Had any real excitement existed here, on the subject agitated in Congress, it would have pursued a different course.

The *Union*, after doing all it could to magnify the peril of the hour, publishes a long communication from a Western Democrat, "every way entitled," says that paper, "by his position and character, to be heard in our columns upon the topics which he discusses." The Union animadverts upon two points in which it differs from him, but, although introducing him with so high commendation to its readers, it expresses no dissent from the following sentiment embodied in the communication:

"The other resolution, (Gott's,) I think is not generally understood. With its objectionable and insulting preamble, I should not have voted for it. But I would favor a measure, couched in respectful but decided language, which would prevent this District *being made the mart for the sale of slaves from Virginia or Maryland.* Let the owners of slaves in the District hold them, and sell them here whenever they desire. *Let Virginia and Maryland sell their own slaves upon their own soil. Let the slave trade, in the mercantile signification of the term, be abolished at the capital of the nation. It is the resort of persons from the free States and from the non-slaveholding countries of the world. In the slave-market here they witness scenes to which they are unaccustomed, and which makes an unfavorable impression upon their minds;* whilst domestic slavery, as they see it here, is free from the horrors depicted to them by Northern abolitionists."

This writer, so highly commended by the *Union*, is in favor of doing exactly what the resolution of Mr. Gott proposes to do. The *Union* publishes his communication without excitement, without expressing apprehension or disapprobation. And are we to believe that the agitation got up in consequence of the resolution referred to was the offspring of alarm, of real feeling? Hear what the editor of the *Winchester* (Va.) *Republican*, (an influential Taylor paper,) says:

"We were in the Capitol the day Gott's proposition was offered, and witnessed the excitement produced. *It is admitted that the slave-traffic in the District of Columbia is carried on offensively, not to Northern men only, but to the bulk of the community*—yet any proposition from the regular Abolitionists, Giddings, Gott, Palfrey, & Co., is considered but an *excuse for ulterior measures in regard to the States.* Hence the excitement."

The *Georgetown Advocate*, a Taylor paper published at Georgetown, in this District, is equally cool in its notice of the subject. Let the reader judge from its tone of the feelings of the People of the District:

"The Slave Question.—*It is wonderful to think of the apathy with which the important question of Slavery in the District is regarded by those who are the most immediately likely to be effected by it.* At one time the proposition to abolish the slave trade, or interfere in any way with the relation of master and slave, would have been likely to have caused quite a sensation; *but now the people seem from some cause to have become more indifferent to such questions.*

"If a law could be passed to prohibit the slave trade by drovers in the District, (and we see it stated that such laws exist in Maryland and Virginia,) *we do not suppose that our people would grieve themselves very much at an enactment which would have the effect to do away with a custom abhorrent to all. Or, if the public would make provision to purchase out the slaves now held in the District, compensating the owners of them therefor, we do not suppose that the slaveholders of the District would have any very serious objection thereto.* But we think it probable that strong constitutional objections would be found to such a course, by the Southern members. From the increasing insecurity and unsatisfactoriness of this kind of property, *the pecuniary advantage of the slave owners would probably be promoted by such a course.*

"The slave question, under any of its aspects, is one full of difficulty, and nothing but a temperate, conciliatory and compromising procedure will be likely to bring it to a satisfactory settlement."

The Calhoun men, it is obvious, have been getting up an excitement on their own account.

The last article we shall copy is from the Baltimore Sun, a paper characterized by extreme caution, and whose circulation in the District, reaching two thousand, is probably larger than that of any other paper here. We commend it to the notice of members of Congress:

"Slavery in the District of Columbia.—The hobgoblin which has been knocking at the door of the Capitol for years past, has at length obtained admission to the floor of the House, and actually stalks about the busy hall in broad daylight. He has come with some rudeness, and consequently caused a sensation, but otherwise he is not so much of a cacodæmon after all. We think he can be exorcised with a little good temper and bad Latin, and the subject-matter of his visitation disposed of forever. In talking about him, however, we must run the risk of the suspicion of a too concessory spirit.

The question is now an inevitable one, whether slavery shall be abolished in the District, or whether it shall continue for a *season longer*. Certainly it will be only for a season. Only for a season! If the reader is prepared to admit this fact, then the corollary is almost unavoidable, that it were better it were abolished now, and the whole slavery agitation, as a national matter, ended at once.

But there are several things to be considered, primarily. The legislative relation which Congress bears to the people of the District, by law, assimilates to that of an absolute monarchy. The business of Congress is to legislate, and that of the people to submit. The complaint of the latter has sometimes been, that they have not had legislation enough. The whole affair has always seemed to us to be somewhat anomalous; and, unused to a condition of non-franchise, we could hardly realize the assent thereto which a residence in the District implies. But, though without suffrage in regard to legislation, the people of the

fore, has, by law, the sole disposition of the question of slavery in the District; and it is not a debatable matter whether the power and the right to abolish slavery in the District is in Congress or not. If it is not in Congress, it does not exist at all, and slavery might be abolished in every State of the Union, while there would be no power to abolish it in the District. The power and the right to abolish slavery in the District are in Congress, and Congress alone, precisely as the power and the right to abolish slavery in the State of Maryland are in the Legislature of Maryland alone.

The popular difference is in the fact, that the people of Maryland elect their Legislature, and slavery could not, therefore, be abolished in this State without their consent; the people of the District do not elect their legislative power, which is vested in Congress, and therefore slavery might be abolished in the District without the popular consent. But can it be maintained, upon any sound principle of republican action, that it would be proper, just, or equitable, for Congress to abolish slavery in the District, without consulting the wishes of the people, precisely the same as if that people was the actual constituency of Congress? It is well to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. We submit, however, that to abolish slavery in the District without the consent of a majority of the resident white population, would be a wanton exercise of that absolutism with which Congress has been vested in its legislative relation to the people of the District; and the President would very properly veto such a bill. For our own part, we believe it would be greatly conducive to the peace of the nation on this subject, and better for the people of the District, if slavery was abolished there by their own consent and free will; always, with an ample and respectful reservation, having reference to the servants of members and other persons from the slave States temporarily in the District.

Any attempt, however, to force the abolition of slavery in the District, contrary to the wishes of the people, or to accomplish the purpose by such impertinent propositions as the admission of a colored vote upon the question, ought to be discountenanced, and surely will be resisted by every man actuated by principle rather than by prejudice. We cannot think that any outrage, any violation of decency, any premeditated offence to the South in relation to the matter, will be tolerated by a majority of the House. If so, the responsibility for any untoward consequences will fall upon those who sanction it. Let the people of the District determine, according to the common suffrage they may exercise in their local affairs, whether slavery shall be abolished, or not, within their legislative limits. If they say "aye," why, so be it; and let it be done with an ample recognition of property, and decently and in order. If they say "no," why so be it; let it remain. We see no objection to such a proceeding, and it seems to us that it ought to be done without violence or passion. We do not expect, however, that such a thing would be done without some excitement, but under a republican government, the sovereignty being in the people alone, every man must recognise that sovereignty when legally exercised, or he is no republican.

With regard to the *rights* of the "South," spoken of in connection with the abolition of slavery in the District, they do not appear to us to be involved in the matter at all. There is a tangible question of "Southern rights" in relation to slavery in the Territories, but we are entirely at a loss to make out even an abstract question of right with reference to South Carolina, Maryland, Mississippi, or any other Southern State, touching the abolition of slavery in the District. There is a constituted legislative authority in Congress to abolish slavery in the District, and if the people of the District wish it to be done, the South has no right to complain, and ought to exhibit no feeling in the matter; if they do not wish it, the North has no right to complain, nor ought the North by a numerical majority to do it. There should be no exhibition of resentment on either side, and those who would foster passion upon the subject should justly be contemned as incendiaries. If there is a question of Southern right in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District, there is by the same rule a question of Northern right in its perpetuation there. If the South is outraged on one hand, the North is insulted on the other. As soon as the question of "right" is carried out of the District, we have a dilemma with a couple of horns; but keep it where it belongs, within the District, and there is no dilemma at all."

CHEAP POSTAGE—MEETING IN NEW YORK.

We have received from the Corresponding Secretary of the Cheap Post Association of New York, a report of the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of low postage, held at the Merchants' Exchange, in that city, last Tuesday week.

Mr. George Griswold was called to the Chair; sixteen Vice Presidents were appointed, and six Secretaries. The report of the Association was read, containing an account of its proceedings since its organization last May. It has caused a circular to be widely distributed, setting forth the benefits of a cheap postage system; issued a pamphlet detailing its operations, and containing important postal statistics; and had a petition for low postage extensively circulated. It has also prepared an additional circular to accompany the petition, urging men of influence everywhere to obtain signatures. The report proceeds as follows:

"Hitherto, the labor and expense, in accomplishing what has been effected, have been borne by a very few individuals; but these extended operations of the Association require much exertion and a large outlay of funds; consequently, they now look to the friends of the cause to supply them with the necessary means to enable them to accomplish the great objects which they have in view.

"The Directors are encouraged to press the reduction of postage on the consideration of Congress from the following facts:

"1. The last report of the Postmaster General shows that notwithstanding the Act of 1845 reduced the rates of postage more than one-half from the former rates, yet the revenue of the Post Office Department more than equals its expenses; the paying letters have increased from twenty-five millions under the old rates to fifty-eight millions the past year; and if we add to this number the free letters, amounting at least to one-tenth, there must have passed through the Post Office over *sixty-three millions* of letters! Such has been the success of a partial reduction of postage; and what may we not expect when it shall be reduced to so low a rate, that every letter will be sent through the Post Office? The increase of letters and the revenue has been so great, that even the Postmaster General himself has recommended a uniform rate of five cents. This may be considered a signal triumph by the friends of cheap postage, especially when it is a recorded fact, that he voted against the bill in Congress, and, after being appointed Postmaster General, he predicted this measure would prove ruinous to the Post Office Department. Happily his predictions were not verified, and he is now compelled to congratulate its friends upon the completed success of the measure.

"2. Another encouraging fact, which the Directors would notice in this report, is, that the Hon. Messrs. Niles and Goggin, Chairmen of the Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, have recommended a greater reduction than that proposed by the Postmaster General. These gentlemen are in favor of a uniform rate of *three* cents. Thus we see that step by step both the Postmaster General and the Congressional Committee are approximating the rate of *two* cents, which is the rate adopted by this Association, and from which they cannot swerve. It is believed that the 'sober second thought' of the Committee will induce them to adopt the low rate petitioned for by the people.

"3. It is also a source of encouragement to the Directors, that the whole country appears to be awaking to the importance of cheap postage, both on the land and on the ocean. The reduction of inland postage interests every class, age, and sex, and hence they readily unite in petitioning Congress to grant this boon. The exorbitant tax on letters by mail packets and steamers is a subject of loud complaint, and must be reduced, and the retaliatory law, imposing double this enormous tax upon the foreign correspondence of merchants and immigrants, is a burthen too grievous to be any longer endured. Hopes have been entertained that the 'vexed question' which produced this 'retaliatory' measure, would, ere this, have been amicably settled; but there is reason to fear, from information received from the Post Office Department, that it will be some time before the difficulties will be adjusted, especially if our present rates of inland postage be retained, this being the great and only obstacle to an amicable adjustment of the question. The inhabitants of large towns and cities are dissatisfied with the want of facilities in receiving their letters from, and sending them to, the Post Office. They consider it unjust to tax their letters two cents in addition to the legal rate of postage, when delivered to its address. New York, for example, with its 400,000 inhabitants, can have no accommodation for the conveyance of their letters to and from the Post Office, without an expense of two cents on each letter. More than 150,000 inhabitants of this city live from one to three miles from any Post Office, and consequently are subject to greater inconveniences than many of our country villages, which

and has become so great a tax upon the Post Office, that the people unanimously demand its repeal. The recent report of the Postmaster General exposes in strong and convincing language its abuses, and he urges upon Congress its abolition. At the last session, Mr. Goggin, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, made a very able report on the subject, and urged upon Congress the necessity of abolishing it; but instead of reducing, they enlarged their privilege in spite of the remonstrances of the Post Office Department and their constituents. The people now see that it is a grievance which must be abated, and they call upon their representatives to see that their wishes are regarded.

"In closing the report, the Directors would say a few words in defence of demanding a lower rate of postage than those recommended either by the Postmaster General or the Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. We recommend two cents, in preference to three or five cents, because this rate will bring the letters now sent by private conveyance into the Post Office; it will put down competition, so that few, if any, will attempt to carry them at a cheaper rate; it will within five years bring a larger revenue into the Post Office than is now received; it will give our citizens as cheap postage as is enjoyed by the people of Great Britain; and, what is of very great importance, it will remove the principal, if not the only, obstacle which prevents the amicable adjustment of the postage question between the two Governments.

"All which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the Directors.

"James Brown, *President.*

"B. Bates, *Corresponding Secretary.*"

We annex a copy of the petition, which, we are glad to see, does not suggest, as we supposed, prepayment on newspapers sent from the office of publication. We ask the attention of every one of our readers to the petition, and hope they will use all proper efforts to obtain signatures, and transmit forthwith to Congress:

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of ——, respectfully petition Congress to pass a law establishing—

1. A uniform rate of *two cents* on letters weighing half an ounce, and two cents for every additional half ounce, *prepaid*, and double that rate if not prepaid.
2. Newspapers, periodicals, and all printed matter, one cent per sheet; but newspapers of the smaller size, half a cent, to be *prepaid*, except newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication.
3. To reduce the postage on letters and newspapers, by mail packets and steamers, to a rate which will bring it within the means of every class of citizens to maintain frequent intercourse with their friends in other countries, without feeling the postage to be a burdensome tax.
4. To adopt measures that in all large towns and cities there shall be a free delivery of letters and newspapers, and also for the reception and conveyance of letters to the post office for the mails free of any expense.
5. To abolish the franking privilege entirely, that postage may be paid on everything sent by the mails. Postage of members of Congress to be paid as their other expenses, and postmasters to be remunerated for the loss of the franking privilege and the temporary diminution of their income, by an increase of their commissions.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY GLOBE.

The *Cincinnati Weekly Globe*, in announcing a new volume, says:

"Unusual inducements are now offered to subscribers. One of the editors will be constantly at the capitol of the State, which will be the scene of great political excitement during the present Legislative session. Daily correspondence, narrating every incident of interest, may be expected. Full Congressional reports will also be furnished. The news of the day, telegraphic reports, and careful summaries of the markets, both in Cincinnati and other important points of the country, shall receive constant and assiduous attention.

The literary department of the Globe has been placed upon a most satisfactory basis since the election. A gentleman of fine taste and acquirements has been intrusted with its supervision, who will make the best selection from British and American authors—who will translate the most favorable specimens of French and German literature, besides contributing, in conjunction with other gentlemen, papers of original value and interest. Those who conclude to welcome the Weekly Globe to their winter evening firesides, will, beyond a reasonable doubt, be highly gratified by this feature of the paper.

The terms will be found below, as well as some additional inducements to those who will act as local agents. *Our* appeal is to all—to every citizen of Ohio and Indiana interested in the Free Soil movement. Send us not only your own name, but that of your neighbor, and you may rely upon *receiving regularly* (on this point there *shall be no disappointment*) a weekly sheet which shall justify the foregoing representations."

Having been so long identified with the press, of which the Globe is a continuation, we take pleasure in publishing this extract from the editors' announcement of a new volume. They are all men of talent and enterprise, qualified in every respect to furnish the Free Soil men of Ohio an instructive, entertaining, and efficient paper. The Globe has had many difficulties to struggle with—its editors have reaped little reward, but that of doing good. They ought to be sustained.

We are glad to see the publisher adopting the cash system. No newspaper will be valued as it deserves to be, or stand on a safe footing, till it require payment in advance. It is quite as easy for a subscriber to pay in the beginning of this year, as in the beginning of 1850. We have tried both the credit and cash systems. The former always vexed and harassed us; the latter, we have now rigidly acted upon for two years, and we certainly shall never abandon it.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.

One after another of the papers in Kentucky opens its columns to the discussion of the question of Emancipation. A paper, entitled the *Chronicle*, has just been started in Louisville, in opposition to any form of abolition. The Frankfort *Yeoman*, a leading Democratic press, assumes, we are sorry to see, the pro-slavery ground. We infer, from the admission contained in the following paragraph from an editorial in its columns, that the sentiment in favor of emancipation is very strong:

"We are not blind to the fact that there is to be a fierce contest in this State during the next twelve months on the question of emancipation; nor do we pretend ignorance of the further fact that there will be a powerful party arrayed in its favor. In taking the negative of the question, we will not be charged with a desire to get on the popular side, because we are free to confess, that unless prompt action is taken by those opposed to any change of the Constitution on this subject, that the issue of the contest is extremely doubtful. The arguments in favor of emancipation are plausible and popular. It is a most prolific theme for demagogues, and appeals strongly to the feelings of fanaticism—a most difficult feeling to overcome—besides possessing a plausible platform for the real philanthropist. We know how hard it is to contend successfully against these combined influences upon the public mind. But however doubtful the contest, we are determined to do that which we believe to be right in the premises, and if we were sure of standing alone on this subject, we should, without hesitation, oppose emancipation in any and all forms, because we believe that course to be right, and because we believe a settlement of that question now, by allowing the Constitution to remain unchanged on the subject, will be to produce harmony and quiet in regard to slavery in this State for half a century to come. Of course our columns will be open to those opposed to emancipation."

The *Lexington* (*Ky.*) *Atlas*, while it regrets the necessity of the slavery discussion, opens its colums freely to it, remarking—

"This question, however, belongs to the people. They must and they will decide it. Is it not manifest that a respectable number, at least, are desirous to begin at once the discussion of questions, a proper understanding of which they regard as *preliminary* to the selection of those who are to represent them in the Convention? And is not this especially true of the public feeling in regard to the question of Emancipation? It already commands a place in the columns of several of the most respectable journals in the Commonwealth. It is the subject of daily conversation, in the office, the counting-room, and at the farmer's fireside. Men of all classes and all condition of life begin to look to and weigh this question—to interchange views and opinions upon it—to determine for themselves what is best for the country—to fix upon that line of conduct which shall most certainly secure the peace, the happiness, and prosperity of our most glorious Commonwealth. Sev-

the people are already turning to the consideration of this question—its magnitude, and the necessity for a thorough examination of it, seem to have overcome the desire for repose. In other words, *the question is upon us; we cannot do better than to look it full in the face, and prepare to meet it.*"

EUROPE—OUR DUTY.

When Sir William Molesworth, a few months ago, boasted, publicly, in his place in the British House of Commons, that the United States were, virtually, merely commercial colonies of Great Britain, the cheapest and most profitable ones Victoria could call her own, he uttered a humiliating truth, which, illustrated daily in numerous modes, is in no way more strikingly exhibited than by the unnatural up-and-down effects upon the prices of our great staples, of every arrival from England. The Canada came in on Thursday, and up went cotton at once one-eighth of a penny; on Saturday, the Niagara follows, with one week's later news, and down shoots cotton to the old mark; and all this, the rise one day and the fall the next day, for no other reason in the world than because it has been a clear day or a cloudy day in England, or because Windischgratz has annihilated the Austrian Democrats, or Louis Napoleon bids fair to be elected the French President.

Philadelphia North American.

Quite a conclusive argument against having any trade with the three quarters of the globe. Would it not be well to pass a non-intercourse act? What steadiness and uniformity it would give to prices! And why confine the benefits of such a policy? Why not alter our Federal system so as to permit each State to insulate itself by non-intercourse with its neighbors? How beautifully prices would be regulated! Then, no matter if South Carolina should nullify, or Ohio turn everything topsy-turvy, Massachusetts would pursue the even tenor of her way, without the slightest change in the prices of her great fabrics. Why? Because she would be herself the producer of all she wants, and the consumer of all she makes. Is it not obvious that Nature committed a blunder in political economy, when she united continents with each other by oceans, and made each continent continuous, instead of cutting it up in innumerable little plantations, with impassable gulfs between them? If the theory implied in the remarks of the North American be true, then variety of climate, soil, and productions, diversity of talents, division of labor, and commerce, are all great mistakes.

THE SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

According to *Independent*, of the North American, the whole subject of the safety of the South has been referred by the General Committee to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, King, Morehead, and Bayly. So Mr. Calhoun will have everything his own way.

What an example of miserable sectionalism, this Southern organization. Unless these Southern men can act in Congress, deliberating, under the forms of the Constitution, with their brethren of the North, they had better go home. We do not believe their constituents sent them here to organize a Southern Congress to exercise overseership over the Federal Legislature. Had the Northern members acted in this way, the press, North and South, would have denounced them, as conspirators against the Union.

CHOLERA.

The cholera seems to be confined in New York to the Quarantine, where an occasional case occurs. We have seen nothing yet to authorize the belief that it is epidemic.

But, unless accounts be greatly exaggerated, its ravages at New Orleans are fearful. The weather was warm and moist; the city impure. People were fleeing in all directions. Twenty thousand persons are reported to have left the city. Forty-three deaths from the disease are reported in the Charity Hospital on the 23d of December. The telegraph of the 26th says that the papers reported 100 new cases the day before. The Legislature had adjourned in great haste. A despatch, dated the 28th, says that the disease is abating.

There are reports that it has broken out at Mobile and other points South.

A panic prevailed on the steamboats, so that it was difficult to get hands.

Some cases were reported at Cincinnati, but the physicians appeared to doubt whether they were cases of Asiatic cholera.

From the Christian Contributor.

BAPTIST CONVENTION IN BRANDON, VT.

A meeting will be held in Brandon, Vt., on the first Wednesday in January, 1849, to commence at 10 o'clock, to investigate the following questions:

1. To what extent is the Baptist denomination responsible for the existence of American slavery?
2. How may it be purified from the evil?
3. What means does the Saviour require the churches to employ, in order that the message of salvation may reach that portion of our nation who are deprived by legislative enactments of the precious Bible?

The Baptist churches are affectionately requested to send delegates with their pastors, with some expression of their views on these solemn and important questions.

Will the periodicals in Vermont and other Northern States please insert the above call?

Edward Mathews, Wisconsin.
Washington Kingsley, Pittsford.
Roswell Woodcock, do.
A. A. Constantine, Wallingford.
David Schofield, Brandon.
Elijah Avery, do.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

A meeting of the delegates from the several counties represented, was held this morning at ten o'clock, in Mechanics' Hall. A preliminary organization was effected by calling D. R. Tilden, of Summit, to the chair, and appointing Eli T. Tappan, of Franklin, and R. McBratney, of Greene, secretaries.

The counties were then called by Congressional districts, and it appearing that a portion of the delegates were not in attendance, in consequence of an error in the call for the assembling of the convention, after some consultation, and an understanding that the delegates should meet by Congressional districts, the convention adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning (the 29th) at ten o'clock, A. M.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

The Ohio river, at Pittsburg, rose rapidly on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, and there were fears of a destructive freshet. The Wabash river is also very high. A despatch from Vincennes states that great damage has been done. Fences, barns, hay-stacks, and out-houses, have been swept away. The banks of the Wabash canal have been destroyed in a number of places.

The Vermont Legislature has passed resolutions instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives "to exert their efforts" for the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; another resolution in favor of removing the seat of Government, unless slavery be abolished here; and resolutions against the extension of slavery. We shall publish them next week.

The Independent is the title of a large and beautifully printed paper, commenced recently in New York, under the editorial auspices of Drs. Bacon, Storrs, and Thompson, who are to have the valuable assistance of the Rev. Joshua Leavitt in the editorial department. They say—

"We have associated Mr. Leavitt with us in this capacity simply because he is competent for the work which we wish him to do, and we have confidence that he will do it faithfully. We who have announced ourselves in the article referred to as the editors of *The Independent*, are responsible, *solely* and *fully*, for the character of the paper."

It is an able advocate of sound and liberal principles.

Vote of Wisconsin.—The whole number of votes cast in Wisconsin on the 7th of November was 37,721, of which Cass received 14,440; Taylor, 13,096; Van Buren, 10,185. Cass's plurality, 1,344.

The Edmonson Sisters.—The two young women recently redeemed from slavery by the contribution of friends at a meeting held in the Broadway Tabernacle have arrived in New York. A meeting was recently held in the city, to raise money for the purpose of educating them. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Cox, and Dr. Dowling, were speakers. The sisters are spoken highly of for their character and intelligence.

Tapering.—The Legislature of South Carolina, after debating all sorts of resolutions, finally tapered down with the following:

Resolved, That the time for discussion by the slaveholding States, as to their exclusion from the Territory recently acquired from Mexico, has passed; and that this General Assembly, representing the feeling of the people of the State, is prepared to coöperate with her sister States in resisting the application of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso to such Territory, at any and every hazard.

Margaret Smith's Diary.—The Boston papers say that a novel work is soon to be issued in that city, purporting to be the Diary of a young girl residing in the colony of Massachusetts, during a period commencing in 1678. They further say, that "some of the leaves from this Diary have appeared in the columns of the *National Era*, where they have attracted great attention, both for their beauty of style and the graphic pictures they present of every day life, at an early period of New England."

GENERAL TAYLOR ON CABINET-MAKING.

The *New York Courier* gives the following extract of a letter from General Taylor to a gentleman in that city—General Taylor, under date of December 7th, having complied with the solicitation to make it public:

"Baton Rouge, *March* 2, 1848.

* * * * * * * *

"If elected, I shall endeavor to organize my Cabinet in such a manner as to secure a fair and enlightened representation about me of all the great interests of the country; and, as far as practicable, to represent all sections of the Union. If constructed upon such principles, it seems to me that the People should be satisfied; and I believe that such would be the case. * * *

"Z. Taylor."

Sections may be represented, and not the *People* in them. It would be quite possible to select four Secretaries from the North and West, more vigilant for the interests of Slavery than Slaveholders themselves.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, December 22, 1848.—Present as yesterday. William M. Tilghman, Esq., of Pennsylvania, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 2. James Norris, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the City of Boston. Argument continued by Mr. Davis for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Webster for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

Tuesday.—No. 4. George Smith, plaintiff in error, *vs.* William Turner. Argued by Mr. John Van Buren for the defendant in error.

No. 18. Duncan McArthur's heirs, complainant, *vs.* Walter Dunn's heirs. Argument commenced by Mr. Vinton for the complainants.

No. 88. Pliny Cutler, appellant, *vs.* William A. Rae. Submitted to the Court on the record, and farther argued by Mr. Loring for the appellee.

Adjourned.

Wednesday.—Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., of New Jersey, admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 18. D. McArthur's heirs, complainants, *vs.* Walter Dunn's heirs. Argument continued by Mr. Ewing for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. Vinton for the complainants.

No. 20. The United States, complainants, *vs.* the City of Chicago. Argued by Mr. Attorney General for the complainants.

No. 22. J. Hugg et al., plaintiffs, *vs.* the Augusta Insurance Company. Argument commenced by Mr. Mayer for the plaintiffs.

Adjourned.

Thursday.—No. 11. Joshua Kennedy's executors et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Jonathan Hunt et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court in this cause, dismissing this writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 22. Jacob Hugg et al., plaintiffs, *vs.* the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company of the city of Augusta. Argument continued by Mr. Mayer for the plaintiffs.

No. 22. Jennet Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Joseph Kernochen. Submitted to the Court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Dargan for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Sergeant in behalf of the defendant in error.

Adjourned.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, *January* 1, 1849.

Beef Cattle.—Prices ranged from $3 to $4.25 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to $6 a $8.25 net, and averaging about $3.62½ gross weight, showing a slight advance.

Hogs.—There is a fair supply, and sales of live at $4.87½ a $5.37½ per 100 pounds, as to quality—dead $4.50 a $5.

Flour and Meal.—The advices per the steamer Europa have not yet had much influence upon the flour market, except to make holders somewhat firmer. A sale at $5, which price holders generally ask. There are purchasers of common mixed brands at $4.87½, but dealers not disposed to take it. City Mills is held at $5. Country corn meal, $2.50, and city manufacture held at $2.87½. Rye flour nominal at $3.87½.

Grain and Seeds.—The receipts of wheat are very moderate, and prices exhibit no change. Small sales of good to prime red at $1 a $1.06, and white at $1.06 a $1.10; family flour white, $1.15. Corn is steady, and prices slightly advanced. Sales to-day of several thousand bushels at 49 a 50 cents for white, and 54 a 55 for yellow. Oats steady at 26 a 30 cents, and rye 60 cents. Clover seed, $4.25 per bushel. Flax seed, $1.16.

Provisions.—Not much doing. Stock on hand moderate. Sales of new Baltimore packed mess pork at $14.50 a $15, and prime at $12.50. No. 1 beef, $12.37½. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 5¼ a 5½ cents, sides, 5¾ a 5⅞ cents, and hams 6 to 10 cents, as to quality. Lard, 7 8 cents, in barrels and kegs.

DRS. MUSSEY,

Medical Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.
Jan. 4. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

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MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. V.—December, 1848.

Contents.—The Political Destination of America. Legality of American Slavery. The Law of Evidence. The Works of Walter Savage Landor. A New Theory of the Effect of the Tides. Postal Reform. The Free Soil Movement. Short Reviews and Notices.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

CALVIN DE WOLF.
Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

PRINTING OF CONGRESS.

In compliance with the "Joint Resolution directing the manner of procuring the Printing for the two Houses of Congress," approved August 8, 1846, sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, with the necessary printing for each for the Thirty-first Congress. The proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Senate, in the Capitol, at Washington, until ten o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1849, and no longer; and blank tabular forms of proposals, with suitable samples of the paper on which the printing is to be executed, will be kept at the said office until that time, and furnished, on application, to all persons desiring to make proposals. Each class of printing, including the printing for the Senate and the printing for the House of Representatives, will form one separate job, and is to be provided for by a separate contract.

The First Class consists of bills and joint resolutions, to be printed with English type, and with an English white line between each printed line, the page to be of folio size, 52 ems long and 28 ems wide, and printed on regular size uncut cap paper, of good quality, suitable for writing on, each sheet to measure not less that 8 by 13 inches, and the single ream to weigh not less than twelve pounds. The proposals must state the price per page, containing 1,456 ems, for composition, and the price per page for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, for 500 copies, and for 550 copies, and the proportionate prices for any additional number up to 1,000 copies.

The Second Class will consist of reports of committees, with such documents and papers as may accompany them, with an index to the whole, to be printed on royal paper, of regular size, uncut, and of good quality, each sheet to measure not less than nineteen by twenty-four inches, and each single ream to weigh not less than nineteen pounds, with a neat small pica type, and not leaded, in octavo pages of the same size as required by the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1819, and to be 55 ems long and 31 ems wide. Where the matter suitable for a page cannot be brought into the octavo form with small pica type, neat brevier type will be used, the page to be 70 ems long by 41 ems wide. The proposals must state the price per page of 1,705 ems for composition for small pica plain, and for small pica rule; the price per page of 2,870 ems of brevier plain, and of brevier rule; and the price per page for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the octavo form, for 1,250 copies, and for 1,380 copies, and the proportionate price for 1,500 copies, and for any number between each of those and 1,500 copies. Where the construction of tables belonging to this class requires them to be printed in a form larger than octavo, but to be folded in octavo, the proposals will state the price per 1,000 ems for composition in brevier rule work, and the price for the press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of each table, for 1,250 copies, and for 1,380 copies, and the proportionate price for 1,500 copies, and for any number between each of those and 1,500 copies. As a number of copies of each document are to be reserved for binding, and delivered to the binder in sheets, and as the printers in such cases will only be required to furnish the press-work and paper, each proposal will state the price or rate to be deducted per page per 100 copies for the folding and stitching of the octavo printing, and the price or rate per 100 copies, to be deducted for the folding and stitching of each printed table; the said rate of reduction to have reference either to any part of the usual number of documents of and under 1,500 copies, or to any number of extra copies above that number. The proposals will also state the additional price for 100 copies, for the folding and stitching of each map, chart, diagram, or plate, of any size or shape, that may be directed to accompany any printed report or document of this class, and the proportionate price for any less or greater number, up to 1,500 copies.

The Third Class will consist of the Journals of each House, with the appendix, tables, and index thereto; to be printed in the same manner, form, and type, and upon the same paper, as the octavo printing of the second class; and the proposals will state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of the Journals, will be stated for 1,200 copies, and for 1,450 copies, and the proportionate price for 1,500 copies, and for any number between each of those and 1,500 copies.

The Fourth Class will consist of the Executive documents of each House, embracing messages from the President, reports from the several Executive Departments, offices, and bureaus, and the documents and statements communicated therewith, with an index to the whole, to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

The Fifth Class will consist of every other description of printing not included in the preceding classes, and will be divided as follows:

Part A.—Resolutions and other documents from State Legislatures, memorials, petitions, and all other papers or documents not included in parts B and C of this class. This part of the fifth class to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class, and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class.

Part B.—Treaties, messages, reports, and other papers and documents ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate—to be printed in the same manner, form, type, and size, and upon the same paper, as the second class; and the proposals must state the same particulars as are required for the second class, except that the price for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, of this part, will be stated for 100 copies, and in proportion for a less number. This part B is for the Senate alone.

Part C.—Tabular statements of the orders of the day, lists of yeas and nays, circular letters, and all other printing of a miscellaneous character, in the various sizes of royal octavo, quarto post, or folio cap, or any other size not otherwise specified herein; and the proposals will state the price per 1,000 ems for composition in whatever type may be required, and the price per page per 100 copies of each of the above sizes; or where the matter to be printed cannot be so computed, the price per 100 copies, including composition, press-work, and paper, will be stated.

The proposals will state the per centage deduction on the prices for press-work, paper, folding, and stitching, as stated under the second class for furnishing additional copies of documents of either of the aforesaid classes in royal octavo form, and of tables in larger form—that is to say, the per centage deduction for any number exceeding 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000; for any number exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000; for any number exceeding 10,000 and not exceeding 20,000; and for any number exceeding 20,000 copies. The deduction in every case to have reference to, and to be calculated upon, the whole number of any document ordered. The proposals will also state, separately, the per centage deduction on the price stated for folding and stitching of any maps, charts, diagrams, or plates, belonging to such documents, for the same numbers of documents as above mentioned.

All the type specified above must be of the regular size of its kind, and must not be placed upon any but a regular body belonging to such size and kind of type.

Each person is required to furnish, with the proposals, satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and to offer at the same time good and sufficient security, to be so certified by a judge of the United States Court of the District, or of a judge of a Supreme or Circuit Court of the State or District in which the sureties may reside, for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts proposed to be undertaken by him, and any proposal unaccompanied with such evidence will be rejected; and it must also be expressly understood, that should it be found, upon opening the proposals of any individual or firm, that the said proposals or bids are made in terms, in quantities, or qualities, different from the plain and palpable terms, quantities, and qualities, for which proposals are invited by this advertisement, such informal papers will not be considered as the proposals required, and will be rejected.

The proposals will be opened, in the manner required by law, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1849, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Vice President's chamber, in the Capitol.

For a full understanding of the resolution of Congress upon the subject of this printing, and of the obligations and penalties imposed thereby for any neglect or delay, or for furnishing work or materials of an inferior standard, a copy of the same is appended to and made a part of this advertisement.

ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.
THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Joint Resolution directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the final session of every Congress, to advertise for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quality of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing of the respective Houses, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of Executive documents; and one for every other description of printing—each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said Secretary and Clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at the place so designated as aforesaid at least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for the printing aforesaid, intelligence whereof shall be contained in said advertisement. Immediately on the expiration of the time for receiving said proposals, they shall be opened by the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid, in the presence of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the Secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall thereupon let each class of said printing to the lowest bidder who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and its Secretary, and the Speaker of the House and its Clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective Houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: *Provided*, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be chosen by their respective Houses, which shall constitute a Committee on Printing which shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay, on the part of the contractors, to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases the contractor and his securities shall be responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract. The committee shall audit and pass upon all accounts for printing; but no bill shall be acted upon for work that is not actually executed and delivered, and which they may require to be properly authenticated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all motions to print extra numbers of any bill, paper, or document, in either House, shall be referred to the members of the committee of that House, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the probable expense thereof, as early as convenient. And all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses, in proportion to the number of copies ordered by each, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the House which shall have first ordered the printing of the paper or document; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the House which shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document or paper shall be ordered by both Houses, they shall be delivered to the two Houses simultaneously, in proportion to the number of copies by them respectively ordered.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all laws and parts

THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era.

RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

There are crimes amenable to human laws, tangible sins against life, limb, or purse; and these, when they are well proved, may be legally punished.

There are also *intangible* crimes—sins against mind, heart, or happiness—from the very spirituality of their nature, amenable to no visible law, yet carrying in themselves the seeds of their own most bitter punishment—the punishment being nothing apart from or opposed to the sin, but simply the evil principle itself, in its final stage of development. In these instances, no law may be able to touch the guilty—no upbraidings of conscience torment him—no visible judgment of Heaven fall upon him—yet, as surely as the plant is produced from the seed, will the punishment be evolved from the sin; and inevitable as the pain that follows the contact of fire, is the retribution that pursues crime.

The man whose sins and miseries have furnished me with an illustration of this subject, was a pillar of strength to the State. Whenever it was known that he would make a speech in the Senate Chamber, mechanics left their workshops, clergymen forsook their studies, judges descended from their benches, and ladies left their drawing-rooms and boudoirs, and all flocked to the Capitol to hear his words of glowing eloquence—the eloquence of truth and justice.

He was "a burning and a shining light" in the church, and throughout all his native region of country he was cited as an illustrious example of exemplary piety and disinterested philanthropy.

He was the centre and support of a dependent family circle—the focus and attraction of their warmest affections. He seemed to his household what Christ is to the church—their patriarch, priest, and friend—their best teacher and brightest example, the image and the glory of every exalted virtue and of every beneficent affection; and so the Tempter found him—for in this strong citadel of virtue lurked a traitor spiritual pride, who smilingly left open a door for the entrance of the enemy.

Ah! *then* his reputation was as the bright star athwart whose disk no cloud had passed; his honor, the city that had never withstood a siege; his Christian fidelity, the breast-plate that had never shivered a lance; his virtue, the integrity that had never suffered a temptation. He resembled a soldier glorying in his profession, but whose sword had never been tried in the battle.

My heroine was in the humble walks of life. Her soul resembled an orient isle, of summer clime and genial soil, rich in fragrant shrubs, bright flowers, and fruitful vines; but, springing in the midst, appeared a tiny sapling, that, as it grew, cleared and charred a wide space around it; sweet shrubs withered, bright flowers faded unblown, and fruit fell unripe and blighted from the vines, destroyed by the poisonous breath of the tree; and the name of the Upas in her soul was Vanity.

* * * * * * * *

"Come, girls! come! Let's build castles," exclaimed a mirthful little sprite of fourteen springs, to her school-mates, as they were assembled one evening in the recreation grounds of the "Institution." "Come, Louisa, do you begin. Tell us, as the corner-stone of your castle, upon what sort of a cavalier of high renown you would think of bestowing the honor and blessing of your white and jewelled hand."

"Me, Oh! None of your cavaliers! None of your Signior Don Monsieur Whisksrandos *at all*. None of your moustachiod, segar-smoking gentlemen, who would spend all his time in green-rooms and coffee-houses, while I should be mending his old clothes at home. No, no! I mean to marry a young, gay, good-humored sea captain, who shall adore me above all things; who shall make long voyages to distant countries, and bring me back rich shawls and jewels, rare curiosities and beautiful monsters, and then take himself off again before I get tired of him. I want to be loved, and petted, and pleased; *that's* what *I* want to be," said Louisa.

"And *you*, Alice?" said the self-constituted questioner, continuing the examination.

Alice Bland, a mild, fair, dignified girl, of reserved manners, turned away her head without replying.

Louisa Bright put in for her, exclaiming, saucily—

"Oh! I'll speak for Alice. She would like a tall, dark, handsome man, distinguished in one of the learned professions, or filling with great honor to himself some high official station. I think it not impossible that she might be induced to become the 'lady' of some future President. *N'est ce pas, Alice?*"

"Possibly, if moral and intellectual excellence had raised him to that high station—not otherwise; for I would not be the wife of a selfish and corrupt politician, even if his intrigues had raised him to a perpetual dictatorship."

"Hear her, young ladies! Who would have suspected the lurking of ambition beneath that calm exterior? But here comes Hester Grey. I'll wager my coral beads, that if *her* choice were known, it would be some sombre-visaged clergyman, of the Methodist persuasion. Ha, Hester?"

"I really do not know."

"You *do*. You are more of a 'dreamer of dreams' than any of us. Come! At least give us your idea of an 'admirable Crichton.'"

"I have none; but here is Fanny Gales, the little romp—call her up to judgment. Come here, Fanny, little darling; tell the girls what sort of a man it would amuse you to torment to death."

"Oh! Aunt Huldah says she hopes I'll never marry '*any* of the abominable men,' but maintain my independence like herself. She says that human nature is bad enough at best, but that men folks are far the worst half of it. She thinks that it's only the women and children that save the world from a general conflagration; for in all the good books she reads—nice books that tell all about Satan and a great many other beautiful things—she says there is a great deal said about the 'wickedness of men,' but nothing at all about the wickedness of women; and so she says she hopes I'll never marry any of the abom——"

"Hush! don't repeat her profane language, and don't mind what she says either; she's a cross-grained, crabbed old maid. I don't believe that gentlemen are so sinful; my brother ain't," said Louisa.

"Nor I, either," said Alice. "My father is not."

"Nor I," said each of the girls.

"No, nor Miss Huldah Gales either, dear girls," interrupted Hester. She is like many of her class and profession; she denounces human nature, but she has faith in and love towards the human race, from the teachings of God's spirit in her own true and loving heart. She denounces human nature in the gross, and approves of it in the individual. She reprobates the whole human family generally, and loves and tries to serve every member of it that comes under her notice; and, Fanny, I know of no greater danger that threatens *you*, than that your aunt may at last throw you away upon some swindler and pickpocket, who will persuade both her and you that he is both a saint and a prince."

"Dear me. Hester is *so* wise."

"And so womanish!"

"And such a bore!" mutually said the young ladies, as they dropped off, one after another, and left the grave, pale girl alone.

A plain person, delicate health, and a serious turn of mind, had no attractions for the bevy of gay beauties that had left her; and though her earnest, ardent, sympathetic nature, sometimes drove her to seek a friend and companion from among her school-mates, she was always—not repulsed—but avoided, shunned, shrunk from, as in fear and aversion. And so it had been from the date of her first entrance into the school, ten years before. This was a sore trial to Hester Grey, who stood alone, without friend or relative in the world. And this it was that drove her thoughts in upon herself; or if out into the future, it was not to dissipate themselves in school-girl visions of gay company and dress, of parties and balls, of courtship and marriage, but to luxuriate in the idea of a perfect friendship. This was fast becoming the One Idea of her mind, and it now occupied her as she sat upon the slope after the girls had gone.

I do not know that you would consider Hester a repulsive object as she sat there. I will describe her faithfully, and then you can judge.

She was rather below the medium height, slight in frame, thin in flesh, and dark in complexion; she had shining dark-brown hair, divided like folds of black satin over her forehead, brought down over her ears, and braided in a circular knot at the nape of her neck, giving one, at a little distance, the idea of a closely-fitting round black cap. Her face is a difficult one to describe, but altogether characteristic. Her forehead is large and full in the upper portion, but slopes downward and inward towards the nose. A Phrenologist would describe it as well developed in the reflective organs, but deficient in the perceptive; and hence, perhaps, if there is any truth in Phrenology, her lonely reveries, and her unfitness for social success. Her eyebrows were black and straight, and nearly met at her nose. Her eyes were large, full, and grey, and brilliant sometimes, when the soul came to the windows and looked forth. Her lips were beautifully curved and very

chin. She usually wore a brown or grey merino dress, and a small white collar.

Now, as she sat upon the bank, with her elbow resting upon her knee, and her chin upon her hand, with her lips sadly pressed together, and her eyelids drooping till they nearly touched her pale cheek, of what was she thinking? The one morbid idea.

"I wonder what makes the girls go and leave me so. I like them all; I could love Alice dearly, if she would let me. Why will she not let me? Will it always be so? Shall I have to carry through life this lonely, lonely heart, to bear through seventy or eighty heavy, heavy years, this importunate craving want of sympathy?

"Oh! I would give every other blessing that I have—my broad lands and full coffers—for one frail fairy favor—for beauty—that I may be loved." And, continuing the same train of ideas, her mind passed from the contemplation of feminine friendship to the thought of that one complete friendship "that kills the flock of all affections else that live in her." "Yes," thought she, "I, too, am a dreamer of dreams and 'a seer of visions,' but never deceive myself with the hope that my dreams will be realized, or that my visions are prophetic. And, by the by, I wonder whether any other girl's heart is like mine; for my thoughts and feelings upon one subject are so different from the thoughts and feelings *expressed* by other girls, in truth so diametrically opposite. Decidedly, I am unique, or they are uncandid. For example: they each express a wish to be adored and worshipped by their lovers or husbands. Now, I could not tolerate a man who could adore me, for that would show inferiority in him, and *I* could only love one more excellent than myself. I could only love one *strong* in mind and in body, lofty in intellect and in morality—a spirit whose majesty should attract mine with a superior force, constraining veneration, faith, love, from mine, as its natural tribute. Yes," said Hester, in a low whisper, "a spirit in whose purity I could find a perfect guide—in whose strength, a perfect support—in whose love, a perfect shelter."

"And that is God, the father of thy spirit, Hester—

> 'Oh, lay thy lovely dreams aside,
> Or raise them unto Heaven,'"

murmured the low voice of Hester's teacher, as her hand was laid caressingly upon her shoulder. Hester's pale cheek flushed at having spoken her last words aloud, and she was silent.

"Why do you sit out here in the chill air, my love? You will take a severe cold."

"Oh! a slight cold, more or less, will do me no harm, Mrs. Nichols. You know I have this cough every fall and winter, whether I stay in the house or not. It does not seem to affect my general health, though."

"Hester, I would not say it to any one less careless upon the subject than yourself, but unless you take better care of yourself you will not live to be twenty years old."

"That were 'a consummation devoutly to be wished,' I sometimes think," said Hester. "I am very lonesome; I have no friend."

"Am I not your friend, my dear?"

"You are the friend of all the girls, dear Mrs. Nichols. I should like to monopolize some one's friendship."

"Your whole soul concentrates itself upon one idea, pours itself out in one all-absorbing desire—to love and to be loved—to meet some being to whom you will be all in all, and who will be everything to you; and this is intense, because of your isolated position, and hopeless, because of your personal plainness. Is it not so?"

Hester was silent.

"I *know* it is.

> 'Even so it was with me when I was young;
> If we are nature's, these are ours; this thorn
> Doth to our rose of youth rightly belong.'

"Hester," said the teacher, "we all want the safeguard and consolations of Religion, but you more than any girl I know. Come, Hester, you said I was the friend of all the pupils, and therefore eschewed my friendship. Well, I have not been in the institution long enough to select a favorite, even if it were proper to do so; but come, Hester, accept my services and companionship, such as they are, and let me be your physician to prescribe for this young brain sickness."

And, drawing Hester's arm within her own, she led her into the house.

Hester Grey had been left an orphan at the age of eight years by the death of both her parents. She was the heiress of an immense estate in Virginia. She had resided eight years at a Northern female academy, and was consequently sixteen years old at the opening of this sketch. During these eight years, her mind had been crowded with a vast amount of crude and undigested learning. She had a passion for acquiring, but no tact in appropriating knowledge to the development of her mind. She was of a peculiarly nervous and sensitive temperament; for, with an exquisite ear for music, she abandoned the study of the science in disgust, because her first unskillful teachers of the keys elicited discordant notes that wounded her sense; and with a positive *passion* for historic painting, she had thrown away her pencils, because her first sketches were monsters instead of beauties; and this her teachers permitted, because she had no parents or relatives to take an interest in her progress, and her guardian was absent and indifferent.

The new interest taken in Hester by Mrs. Nichols had a very salutary effect upon her. The good little woman sought out the natural bent of her pupil's intellectual faculties, and assisted her to develop them. And an event that soon occurred at the school added new warmth and life to Hester's hitherto cold existence.

"We have a new pupil coming, Hester," said Mrs. Nichols one evening, closing a work on Moral Philosophy, that they had been reading together; "and as Alice Bland is going away at Christmas, Miss Summers (that is her name) will share your room. I hope you will find her a more genial companion than our stately Alice."

Hester looked up—indifferently, however.

"You should be friendly, at least. Like you, she is an orphan without friend or relative on earth, but, unlike you, she is a foreigner and penniless."

Hester became decidedly interested.

"Who is she, Mrs. Nichols?"

"Her name is Juliette Summers. She lives now in Alexandria, my native town, in the family of Mrs. General Summers. This is her story: A few weeks after the horrible massacre of St. Domingo, a vessel put in at the port of Alexandria, having on board as a passenger a fugitive from that island, an Italian lady of singular beauty, whose husband and children, with the exception of one babe, had perished by the hands of the insurgents. She and her infant had been saved, and conveyed on board an American ship, through the efforts of a faithful slave. At the time of her arrival at the port of Alexandria, her mind, from dwelling upon the horrors of the past, had sunk into melancholy madness. She and her child were entirely helpless, and she was perfectly inert. She might have remained on shipboard forever, for any volition of her will to leave it. Indeed, so deep was her apathy, that she had never changed her clothes during the whole time of the voyage. She was cast thus helpless and useless on the shores of a foreign country, where no one expected or desired her. To the credit of Alexandria, however, I must say, that she and her little daughter excited a great deal of sympathy—but, good Heavens, Hester! you are weeping convulsively. Don't agitate yourself so about things that happened twelve years ago; there, there, it's all over now. Well, as I said, Mr. Summers, a wealthy merchant, and owner of the ship, received this poor Guillietta Nozzalina into his family, where, in less than a year, death put a period to her suffering."

"Did you ever see her, Mrs. Nichols?" asked Hester, through her tears.

"Yes, but seldom. She disliked society of all things. One of the largest and most pleasant rooms in Mr. Summers's house was assigned to her use, and this room she would not be persuaded to leave. She gave a great deal of trouble to Mrs. Summers and the young ladies; not, poor thing, that she was exacting, but she seemed to have no use of herself, and would fall a weeping if any service was proffered her. Besides, she would never dress herself, or do up her hair, or suffer any one else to do it for her; and, as she would never leave her room for any purpose, her meals had to be taken up to her. At last, the young ladies made her a set of white wrappers, very nice and tasteful they were, and easy to be put on or off. There was no doing anything with her hair, though. If it were put up one moment, she would turn her head about as if it oppressed her, and finally shake it down and send it flying over her shoulders. I have seen her sometimes, when she was restless, walking the floor, with her long black hair streaming down in strong relief against her white dress. She had beautiful hair! Indeed, she had been a very beautiful woman."

"And did she *never* leave her room until her death?"

"Never but once—upon the occasion of the eldest Miss Summers's marriage. Rose Summers, after a long opposition from her parents, was at last going to be married for love, and, of course, she was very happy, and her own joy only softened her heart to a more tender sense of poor Madame Nozzalina's misery, and so she was frequently in her room, and caressed, and coaxed, and kissed her so much, and insisted so earnestly, that she couldn't feel happy unless her dear Guillietta joined the company in the saloon, that the poor lady, who possessed a sweet, grateful heart, finally consented. So Rose proposed a rich, plain black velvet robe, with falls of Brussels lace, and upon the evening of the marriage insisted upon Guillietta's assuming it.

"I assisted at her toilette upon that occasion,

in her smile than in the beams of moonlight on snow. Her pale, taper fingers were as cold as clay; I felt them as I clasped a jet bracelet on her wrist. I thought, but did not venture to say so, that it was a cruel mistake in Rose Summers to deck off so much sorrow, and parade it before a strange company. Mrs. Summers permitted it, because she hoped it would *rouse* Madame Nozzalina. It did rouse her to a fever of excitement that was never calmed; and she sunk under it in three or four days."

"That was strange."

"No; she was quiet only from having been let alone. As soon as she found herself in that brilliant saloon, something in the scene seemed to remind her forcibly of the past. Perhaps the picture of her own marriage was vividly presented to her. I think so, because she was a Roman Catholic, and so were the Summers's. And she and Rose must have been married by the same rites, for it was while the ceremony was in progress that her excitement reached its highest pitch, and she left the room; every one was too much engaged to notice her then, and it was not until the next morning that the servant, who carried up her breakfast, discovered her state."

"And the baby?"

"Little Juliette was adopted by Mr. Summers. Twelve years, however, make changes in all families. Mr. Summers failed; in fact, they lived too much like princes. Soon after his failure he died, and the wreck of his property was divided among his large family of sons and daughters. The establishment has lately been broken up. Old Mrs. Summers has gone to live with her eldest son, General Summers, and Juliette finds a temporary home under his roof. Juliette, now sixteen years old, has written to me for advice. I have proposed to the Principal to receive her here and complete her education, to prepare her for becoming a governess—her school bills to be paid out of her salary after she shall have obtained employment. The Principal has acceded to this proposition, and we are daily expecting Juliette, who will become your room-mate."

"Poor Juliette! poor, dear Juliette! She shall be my own sister. Oh! Mrs. Nichols, I am so grateful to you for thinking of putting her with me."

Soon after, the friends separated; for it was getting late, and Hester wished to go to her room and go to bed, where she generally laid awake, and did all her castle-building. A hundred plans for the future, all growing out of the arrival of Juliette Summers, filled her generous and romantic mind. Now, for the first time in her life, she experienced a keen sense of enjoyment, in the consciousness of the power of conferring happiness afforded her by the possession of wealth.

"Juliette shall not go out governessing. It is a hard and trying life. No one but a mature woman, of strong mind and blunted sensibility, is fit for it. No, Juliette shall be my own sister; she shall come and live with me when she completes her education. I shall never marry; no man will ever love *me*. But I shall not be lonely. I will throw myself into Juliette's welfare for happiness. Juliette and Juliette's family, when *she* marries, shall be my care."

Hester had mounted her steed of imagination, and it had galloped away with her into the distant and unknown regions of futurity. But then Hester was romantic and peculiar, and scarcely sixteen.

The next morning the orphan beauty arrived, so tired, she begged to be allowed to keep her room all day, and Hester solicited the favor of a holyday to bear her company. Although Hester's feelings were so ardent, and her purposes so beneficent to the young stranger, she restrained herself, and her manner towards Juliette, though kind, was very delicate. She feared to alarm the pride and wound the sensibility which, judging by herself, she ascribed to the young girl.

Hester Grey, from a want of perception, and from a habit of reverie, turned always inward—a sort of *inverted* observation—was constantly ascribing those feelings and motives to others that chiefly actuated herself.

She was somewhat, but not unpleasantly, disappointed in the appearance of Miss Summers.

Juliette had not the serious, gentle, unobtrusive air with which Hester had invested the beautiful and helpless orphan. As Miss Summers joined the young ladies in their recreation-room, upon the evening of the day of her arrival, she appeared a superb beauty, with the air and manner of a princess. She was a tall and finely formed brunette. Her small and classic head sat proudly above a chest and shoulders of unequalled grace and luxuriant beauty. Her abundant and shining black hair was trained to droop in a large, smooth, glossy ringlet on each side of a face whose richness of complexion could only have come from Italy. But the chief glory of that matchless face were the large black eyes, with their long black fringes, so dusky and brooding one instant, so melting and suffused the next, and suddenly so resplendent with light and soul, and, upon occasion, so fierce and flaming in anger. There was a mesmeric spell in those eyes. Indeed, the sinister and inviting coquette had once, in an unguarded hour, asserted that she had "only to look into the eyes of a man to make him love" her. And this was Hester Grey's prospective protegé—a beautiful, fascinating, but selfish, unprincipled, intriguing girl—to whom the plain, simple-hearted, and generous heiress furnished a most convenient, profitable, and easy dupe. Miss Summers *looked* a lady to whom you would hesitate to offer the *affront* of a favor, but she *was* a girl who could not only receive, but solicit a favor with the air of conferring an honor.

But Hester was happy. She had now a channel and reservoir for the flow and deposite of her love and benevolence. And Miss Summers, to do her justice, exercised an exquisite tact in making her young patron feel highly promoted and supremely blessed in serving her. So Hester was in the enjoyment of a "fool's paradise,"—if that pure spirit, which, unconscious of and uninfluenced by the outward and surrounding existence of selfishness and guile, forming in itself a Heaven of hope, trust, and love, could be called the creator and denizen of a "*fool's* paradise."

The "kingdom of Heaven" or the dominion of Satan is within us. A devil would be a devil still, and miserable in heaven; an angel would be an angel still, and preserve his purity and joy in pandemonium—since Satanic passions kindle the hell, and Christian affections create the heaven.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era.

GOLD DIGGING IN CALIFORNIA—DIAMOND MINES OF BRAZIL—A LESSON.

Liberty, equality, fraternity, was the motto adopted by the French in their recent revolution; and their new republic is founded upon the basis of Universal Liberty of persons of both sexes and all colors throughout the entire dominions of France.

Liberty, equality, fraternity, has been beautifully exemplified in the recent discoveries of the gold mines of California. According to the accounts of letter writers, all the inhabitants forsook their callings and went to dig gold, each for his own benefit. Lawyers and doctors and merchants stood side by side with sailors and soldiers and laborers, up to their knees in water; and each had for himself the fruits of his own labor—even the Indians were allowed to have the gold which they collected.

Without law, this incongruous collection of men of all nations were a law unto themselves; each one who wished to dig gold had a right to do so, if he could find "a digging;" but if he interfered with the others, or was detected pilfering, he was thrust out of society, and each one avoided him as a vagabond. Of course it is a point of honor to conduct themselves with respectability at the gold mines.

I cannot help contrasting the present flourishing condition of the gold mines of California with the sufferings of the people in the gold mines of Mexico under the Spanish rule, where they were made to dig by compulsion, and a few rich men got the proceeds. The diamond mines of Brazil, under the Portuguese Government, may be cited as another instance of cruelty.

A writer, who visited these mines at that time, says: "A shed is erected in the form of a parallelogram, twenty-five or thirty yards long, and about fifteen yards wide—down the middle a current of water is conveyed through a canal made of strong planks, on which the cascalho (black mud) is laid, two or three feet thick.

"On the other side of the area is a flooring of planks, embedded in clay, extending the whole length of the shed, having a slope from the canal. This flooring is divided into compartments, or troughs, each about three feet wide. The upper ends of all these troughs communicate with the canal, and are so formed that water is admitted into them between two planks, an inch apart. Through this opening the current falls about six inches into the trough. Along the lower end a channel is dug to carry off the water.

"At equal distances are placed three high chairs for the overseers, when they are seated. The negroes enter the troughs, each provided with rake, with which he rakes into the trough about fifty pounds of cascalho. The water being then let in upon it, it is continually raked up to the head of the trough, and kept in constant motion. The earthy matter being worked away, the current flows quite clear; then the gravel is examined with great care for diamonds. When a negro finds one, he stands upright, holding the gem between his forefinger and thumb; an overseer receives it from him, and deposites it in a bowl suspended from the centre of the structure. In this vessel all the diamonds found in the course of the day are placed, and at the close of work are taken

weight of an octavo, (18 carats,) the administrator gives him his freedom.

"Precautions are adopted to prevent the negroes from embezzling the diamonds. Although they work in a bent position, and cannot themselves observe whether they are watched by the overseers, they may omit gathering some of the diamonds which they may see, and contrive to secrete them. To prevent this, they are frequently changed while the operation is going on, and at the word of command, given by the overseer, they run or instantly move into each other's troughs, so as to prevent the possibility of collusion.

"If a negro be suspected of swallowing a diamond, he is confined within the bare walls of a strong room, where purgative doses are administered to him. If he proves guilty, he is liable to personal chastisement, or to imprisonment.

"The whole country throughout the gold-washing and the diamond district is subjected to the most vexatious military police. On all the roads there are stations, at which an officer is placed with twenty horse soldiers under him, who are continually patroling; and whenever they observe a stray passenger, instantly ride up to him, questioning him strictly as to his business and purposes. They are authorized to detain all passengers, and to subject them to the strictest search, if they suspect them of concealing gold or diamonds. Travellers are required to stop at all the military posts to deliver their passports, for the inspection of the commander, who, if any ground of suspicion occur, orders the contents of the parcels to be scrutinized with the utmost rigor. If diamonds or gold are found among the goods, the travellers are detained in the strong cells with which the officers are provided, until they can be remanded to the proper tribunals, where the prisoners are either condemned to perpetual banishment in the African colonies, or to hopeless captivity at home."

There is no account of the number of slaves who perished in the diamond mines of Brazil under the Portuguese reign, nor of the number of travellers condemned to hopeless captivity. To destroy the "liberty, equality, fraternity," which at present rules in California, the system should be established which governed Brazil at the time described.

To work the mines effectually, with profit to *the few*, and laborious suffering to *the many*, negro slavery should be introduced; and to facilitate the operations of capitalists, and drive out the multitude, the land should be sold in large lots of not less than five hundred acres in a tract. A strong military force should be placed in the neighborhood of the gold region, to keep the slaves at work, and prevent interlopers from coming into the gold district. A few such police regulations in California will enable the cupidity of some to enrich themselves by the involuntary labors of the toiling millions there as well as elsewhere, and show the folly of the French motto—liberty, equality, fraternity. S. E. F.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

MISSOURI.

	Taylor.	Cass.	Clay.	Polk.
Adair	110	200	204	450
Andrew	384	689	384	941
Audrain	185	166	175	163
Atchison	77	136	(new county.)	
Barry	55	217	142	478
Bates	146	186	206	307
Benton	208	382	252	664
Buchanan	704	1055	599	1162
Boone	1102	589	1190	602
Caldwell	128	168	129	212
Callaway	849	631	940	793
Camden	155	282	70	247
Cape Girardeau	485	709	518	914
Carroll	266	298	242	311
Cedar	116	271	(new county.)	
Chariton	414	577	371	602
Clark	284	242	225	220
Clay	626	418	765	552
Clinton	290	286	310	567
Cole	277	531	418	1122
Cooper	813	633	901	783
Crawford	264	275	237	367
Dade	166	306	255	690
Dallas	105	283	(new county.)	
Daviess	269	358	318	446
De Kalb	37	146	(new county.)	
Dunklin	42	42	(new county.)	
Franklin	339	680	386	796
Gasconade	87	349	71	326
Gentry	152	396	(new county.)	
Greene	401	825	351	817
Grundy	225	187	346	365
Harrison	63	144	(new county.)	
Holt	148	248	185	378
Henry	274	239	280	283
Hickory	98	224	(new county.)	
Howard	801	888	1013	969
Jackson	695	954	614	852
Jasper	161	291	155	242
Jefferson	246	311	327	349
Johnson	334	451	367	511
Knox	196	197	(new county.)	
Lawrence	170	374	(new county.)	
Lafayette	915	585	820	576
Lewis	479	479	380	403
Lincoln	556	696	578	683
Linn	230	297	269	494
Livingston	195	373	198	351
Macon	360	470	327	457
Madison	231	377	183	399
Marion	1045	797	1017	721
Mercer	144	183	(new county.)	
Miller	76	373	74	369
Mississippi	138	181	(new county.)	
Moniteau	161	466	(new county.)	
Monroe	807	561	792	578
Montgomery	379	186	359	232
Morgan	167	342	262	544
New Madrid	323	168	298	208
Newton	161	461	189	668
Nodoway	43	148	(new county.)	
Osage	92	312	120	434
Oregon	7	111	(new county.)	
Ozark	39	113	(new county.)	
Perry	322	389	385	463
Pulaski	124	241	86	325
Pettis	230	265	228	319
Pike	793	784	861	809
Platte	1102	1494	900	1386
Polk	231	516	273	636
Putnam	74	120	(new county.)	
Ralls	397	299	422	322
Randolph	607	508	596	571
Ray	509	626	599	734
Ripley	14	154	31	266
Reynolds	21	148	(new county.)	
St. Charles	477	569	480	503
St. Clair	148	263	177	342
Shannon	35	55	57	271
St. Francois	285	274	301	234
St. Genevieve	142	168	193	245
St. Louis	4827	4778	3688	3329
Saline	536	438	591	446
Schuyler	204	192	(new county.)	
Scotland	131	240	317	442
Scott	147	217	258	480
Shelby	175	263	244	209
Stoddard	97	196	115	323
Sullivan	154	250	(new county.)	
Taney	54	325	36	297
Texas	82	185	(new county.)	
Van Buren	270	420	257	443
Wayne	91	245	86	366
Warren	351	336	364	341
Wright	72	181	97	486
Washington	473	423	613	588
Total	32,671	40,077	31,251	41,369

THE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.

James Belt, a colored man, claimed by Mr. John Lee, of Frederick, Maryland, as his slave, and who was arrested in New York last week, as a runaway, was brought before the Supreme Court in that city, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on Saturday.

Mr. Whiting read the return to the writ, signed by Mr. Lee, in which he states that Belt is his servant, that he was at Baltimore, and ran away, going to Lynn, Massachusetts, from whence he came to New York; and that on Wednesday last the said Lee caused him to be arrested, and claims that he had a right to his custody, and to remove him to the said Frederick county, &c.

Mr. Jay, one of the counsel for Belt, read several affidavits, detailing the mode of his arrest; after which, Mr. Whiting stated that the arrest had been made in the manner it was by the advice of one of the most important magistrates in the city. He insisted that Mr. Lee had a right to the slave, and he intended to deny the jurisdiction of the judge or the court in the manner asked to be exercised. It was the intention of Mr. L. to bring actions against all the parties engaged in having taken Belt from the custody of Mr. Lee.

Mr. Jay contended that Belt not having been arrested by Mr. Lee under any process of law, he is entitled to his discharge. He also alluded in strong terms of censure to his being kidnapped in the manner shown, and said, civil actions, as well as a criminal one, will be entered against the parties concerned in it.

The decision was to have been given yesterday. The court room was crowded on the occasion by the colored population, but no attempt at rescue was made. The New York papers allege that all engaged in arresting Belt are liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary, under a recent law of that State.

A gentleman was boasting that in his travels he had been caressed everywhere, and that he had seen all the great in Europe. "Have you seen the Dardanelles?" said one of the company. "Yes," replied he; "I dined with them at Gib-

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

THE WILMOT PROVISO IN MISSOURI.

Things are taking quite a curious turn in reference to the Proviso. There is a "change in public opinion," as Mr. Cass remarked; but it is decidedly against his views. If we may judge of the People by the signs we see, four-fifths of the People of the United States are in favor of the Proviso.

Colonel Benton voted for the Proviso in Oregon, and we now see that the *Platte* (Locofoco) *Argus* has come out for the Proviso, by way of "heading" General Taylor. The *Argus* says:

"Every Locofoco member from the North and West should be instructed by his constituents, to press the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and the different Legislatures should require their Senators, by *positive instructions*, to vote for that measure. Justice, and a sacred regard for *truth*, requires that this course should be pursued; since it is the only one that will answer the purpose. Dreadful diseases sometimes require strong remedies. This is one of them. The Locofocos have the power to pass this measure, (the Proviso.) They owe it to themselves to do it. We trust that the first act of the Missouri Legislature, when it meets this winter, will be the passage of resolutions *instructing* our Senators, and *requesting* our Representatives in Congress, to vote for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and use all their influence in its favor.

This is an excellent move, and will suit the Whigs of the North exactly. If Missouri be for the Proviso, and her Senators are instructed accordingly, it may be taken for granted that the opposition in the Slave States is much less than has been supposed. Such we believe to be really the fact. The move of the *Platte Argus*, we believe, has a more worthy object than simply to head General Taylor. In the northwestern part of Missouri, where the *Argus* is published, the population is almost entirely white, and Slavery cannot be popular. Missouri sees the greatness of her natural destiny and prospects to be seriously obstructed by the existence of Slavery there, and thus numbers of people there have become willing to take away the blocks which impede the progress of emancipation. This we take to be the solution of some of the movements we see in Missouri.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of Southern Members of Congress, on Friday last:

Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the Territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 36° 30′.

Resolved, That the South is willing that said Territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of Constitutions, in which the subject of slavery is referred, upon appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said Constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill for Territorial Governments, upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present session, by Senator Douglas, with certain modifications relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said Territories, at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimous sense of this meeting, representing the South.

Free Colored Schools in Louisiana.—The House of Representatives on Saturday last passed a bill appropriating annually the sum of one thousand dollars, for the support of schools for free children of color. Up to this time the free people of color have contributed their full share of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools, without in the slightest degree participating in their benefits. This is great injustice—compatible neither with Democracy nor Republicanism, as Mr. Pille observed. It is not an inconsiderable portion of the taxation that is borne by the free people of color—the public schools are closed to them, although their property is burdened for the support of that institution. This is not equitable on the part of the stronger toward the weaker class. The bill is now before the Senate, having passed the House of Representatives, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will deem it, as the House has done, a mere act of justice, to say nothing of the general good to be derived from spreading the blessings of education among a class of people who have always been true to the State and faithful to their public duties whenever called upon to discharge them.—*New Orleans Courier, 12th.*

Gerrit Smith's Colored Settlement in Florence, N. Y., is now in full progress. A building to hold seventy families will be finished by the 1st of January. The property has plenty of water power, and grist and saw mills have been projected. Mr. Smith has given a number of farms to enterprising colored persons, and the Florence Association intend to purchase several hundred acres around them. In the settlement, the village lots are selling for three dollars per lot; the lots contain a quarter of an acre each, which will enable each person to have thirty acres, with the advantage of the timber. Messrs. Fillmore, Fish, Morgan, Spencer, and other prominent men of New York, have contributed to promote the object. Subscriptions will be received by Dr. McCune Smith, 105 West Broadway, New York.

Emancipation of Slaves.—The will of General James Taylor, of Newport, Ky., emancipated his slaves, forty in number, and made provisions for the young and the aged. The will, although not admitted to probate, has been confirmed by the heirs, except, we believe, that the period of their emancipation was anticipated. The scene upon the occasion of the announcement to the poor creatures is represented as one of extraordinary gladness. They gave cheer upon cheer to the memory of their late master and his surviving heirs. It is difficult to say which were most overjoyed—the newly made freemen, or those who had been the happy instruments in the restoration of their long lost rights.

Increase of Slaves.—The following extract, taken from Page's Reports for the present year, not yet published, shows the increase of slaves in Kentucky:

	Slaves 16 years.	Total Slaves.
For 1847	86,935	189,549
For 1848	88,489	192,470
Increase	1,554	2,921

The *Union* learns from the State Department that James Bergen and Richard F. Ryan, who were imprisoned in Ireland, during the disturbances in that country, by order of the British Government, have been liberated.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold and Ann streets, New York.
Charles Whiting.
Theodore Taylor.
Jan. 20.—tf

GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB,

COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. S. GLASCOE.
C. B. HENRY.
E. WEBB.
June 8.—1y

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20. 61 John street, New York.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 28

LARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406, (where they have been located for about twenty years past,) to their new manufactory, No. 400, Washington street, Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts, with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded. Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
[PRICE OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE REDUCED.]
PROSPECTUS FOR 1849.

A YEAR of change and convulsion draws rapidly to its close—a year destined to be memorable in the history of Europe and of America. In this country it has witnessed the casting down of that delusive idol which made the mantle of Democracy a cloak for the most audacious crimes against Liberty and Humanity—against Freedom of Thought and of Action—against out speaking Integrity and fearless Manhood. Come what may in the future, we are justified in believing that the power of a Name over the Nation's impulses and fortunes—the indolent credulity which empowered whatever was called "Democratic" to pass triumphant and almost unquestioned—has passed away forever. New circumstances will doubtless evolve new perils for the country; but the great peril of blind adherence to Party—of government by the potency of words and names—has passed away forever.

Europe, too, has experienced unwonted convulsions, and the signal fires of Freedom, re lighted in February by the laborers of Paris, have swept over France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and been kindled, but only to be quenched, in unhappy Ireland. They still blaze with cheering brilliancy from the watch towers of dauntless Berlin; they gleam and flash, it may be with dying but surely with glorious radiance, from the battlements of heroic Vienna. Throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, there are indications, not to be mistaken, of the stern uprising of the long-abused People against the tyrants who have so long oppressed and crushed them. Happy were it for all, if the despots and aristocrats so long gorged with the plunder of unrewarded Toil would but seasonably realize that the old sorceries whereby Nations were lulled to sleep in wretchedness and chains have lost their power, and that Liberty and Justice are now demanded with a unanimity and earnestness which will not be overruled, trifled with, nor turned aside from its purpose. But the Few will not see what the Many have learned of their rights and wrongs: wherefore, blood will flow like water, and misery and desolation darken the face of the civilized world. But this will not endure. To the tempest and the whirlwind must succeed the calm and the sunshine. From the storm-tossed, deluge braving Ark of Freedom, the Dove of Peace will soon be loosed, gladdening Earth with the promise of Prosperity and Plenty.

In this season of conflict between antiquated Wrong and still older but long-denied Right, THE TRIBUNE would fain fulfil the part of a faithful chronicler, who ardently holds with the Right, yet regards with charitable allowance the champions of the Wrong. For they who struggle against the resistless tide of Freedom and Progress are not demons, are not consciously tyrants nor minions of tyranny, but in their own conceptions upholders of Social Order and of Christian Faith, which this rushing, roaring tide of innovation threatens (in their eyes) to subvert and destroy. So, while resisting sternly the claim of portions of our people to arrogate to themselves the designations "Republican" and "Democratic"—plainly implying that those who dissent from their view of the current topics of party controversy are hostile to Republican Liberty—we shall none the less reverence and uphold those great principles of Democracy and Equal Rights, which no abuse, no perversion to sordid, ignoble ends, can ever render other than vital elements of Human Well-being.

The election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, with the corresponding change in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, strikes a deadly blow at the ascendency of party names and catchwords, and at the despotism of Party itself. Our course shall be found accordant with the revolution thus effected. Hoping much from the new Administration which the People have decreed, we shall yield it a hearty support so far as our judgment shall approve its acts; but should we find it in any respect unfaithful, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce its short comings. We support men for the sake of measures, not measures for the sake of men.

Of the cardinal features of Public Policy advocated by the Whigs, THE TRIBUNE has ever been an earnest advocate. Protection to Home Labor, the comprehensive Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, the abolition of the Hard Money Sub-Treasury, and a return thence to a more rational and beneficent system of Finance, with such modification of our Public Land system as will secure a just diffusion of its benefits to all sections of our Country, all generations of our People—these we have ever heartily approved, and shall still ardently commend. Yet our ideas of public policy are bounded by no narrow horizon of party, but embrace measures which stretch beyond the purview of any existing party. The Right of Man to Labor, and to Land whereon to Labor, a reasonable limitation by statute of the Hours of daily Toil, the preservation to each family of a Homestead exempt from the grasp of usurer or sheriff—these and other measures of Universal Reform will from time to time be explained and commended through our columns. And, most imminent of all, the preservation of the Territories lately added by conquest to our already vast Country from the blasting tread of the slave-dealer and his gangs of human chattels will be pressed upon the understandings and consciences of the American People with the urgency of apprehension and the zeal of intensest conviction.

During the last year, our arrangements for Foreign Correspondence and for Editorial assistance have been considerably extended and improved. We shall endeavor still farther to perfect them. Certainly, no letters from Europe have proffered to their readers a clearer insight into the causes and origin of the late astounding revolutions than ours have. The proceedings of Congress will be reported expressly for our columns by able correspondents, while the most important doings of the several State Legislatures will be fairly presented. In short, we are resolved that no American journal shall exceed the Tribune in the variety, extent, or accuracy of its Intelligence, while to Literature, Poetry, and Art, we devote all the space that can be spared from the topics of the day.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Is neatly printed on a fair royal sheet, whereof three editions are issued every day but the Sabbath, in order to supply each subscriber with the latest news possible. It is offered to subscribers by Mail at $5 per annum. It is intended to equal in amount and value of matter any Daily issued on this continent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is issued each Tuesday and Friday, on a sheet of the same size with the Daily Tribune, nearly destitute of advertisements, at $3 per annum, or two copies for $5.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large double medium sheet, making eight pages of six columns each, and contains the choicest matter of the Daily issue, (the correspondence alone costing us several thousands of dollars per annum,) and can hardly be exceeded as a *News*paper by any Weekly in the country. It is afforded to those who subscribe singly at $2 per annum; ☞three copies $5, eight for $10, twenty copies for $20—payment in all cases being required in advance. When the term paid for has expired, the paper is stopped; so that no man need fear being annoyed with bills for papers he never read and did not want. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
154 Nassau street.

☞ Notes of all specie-paying banks in the United States are taken for subscriptions to this paper at par. Money enclosed in a letter to our address, and deposited in any Post Office in the United States, may be considered at our risk; but a description of the bills ought in all cases to be left with the Postmaster. G. & M.

New York, November 25, 1848.

RECAPITULATION OF THE TERMS.

The Daily Tribune.	
For one copy for a year	$5.00
The Semi-Weekly Tribune.	
For one copy for a year	$3.00
For two copies for a year	5.00
The Weekly Tribune.	
For one copy for a year	$2.00
For three copies for a year	5.00
For eight copies for a year	10.00
For twenty copies to one address for a year	20.00

☞ Editors of Weekly papers who will copy this Prospectus, or notice it in an Editorial paragraph, will thereby be entitled to our Semi-Weekly, in exchange, for the ensuing year. Dec. 11—2t

COMMISSION STORE.

WM. GUNNISON, *General Commission Merchant*, 101 *Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.* Dec. 23.—1y

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.
Jan. 6.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled *The Black Code of the District of Columbia*, in force September 1st, 1848; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents per copy, and 25 per cent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash.

☞ The author of the present work has nearly completed, for publication, the *Black Code* of each of the States in the Union. That of Maryland will next make its appearance.
New York, Oct. 19, 1848.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and October.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

☞ Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, *Washington, D. C.*, prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession.

A comprehensive experience as a *practical Mechanic* enables him readily to understand the nature of an invention from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to him by letter, the Inventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent without the expense and trouble of coming in person to Washington.

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw up specifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent with entire safety through the Express.

For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
Oct. 26.—*tjl

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat. JONAS D. CATTELL,
Feb. 3.—tf Salem, Ohio.

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the village of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

TERMS.—Five dollars per week, payable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and ironing in the institution, fifty cents per dozen pieces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half square, two woollen blankets, three cotton comfortables, four towels, and old linen for bandages.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—1849.
G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYL
EDITORS.
THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the
number of the New Volume—is now ready for the
and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Ed
while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary su
with which their efforts to elevate the character of the
odical literature of the country have been crowned, res
fully offer a statement of their preparations for the New
ume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever pul
ed in the English language has presented such an ar
illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, He
Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute a
corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single
An examination of our last volumes will show that thes
tinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellar
ticles equal to the best they have given to the world. T
with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich
pages with their productions; and several eminent au
who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will here
be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attemp
compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary chara
will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highes
ent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spar
maintain its present reputation as the leading literary
odical of America.
TERMS.
Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, une
led by those of any other Establishment.
For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the S
from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one
and mezzotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor,
Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. T
pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of p
or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubte
ginals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worth
price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine.
the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, w
send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's po
works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celeb
English artist.
For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the por
above named, to each subscriber.
For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the M
zine to the postmaster or other person forming the club
For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the por
to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the p
forming the club. Dec.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
UNDER the direction of Miss A. G. Snow and E. J. Th
son, Summer street, corner of Schuylkill Sixth s
opposite the Church, Philadelphia.
TERMS PER QUARTER.
Junior Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geogr
History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Philosophy
Physiology—from $5 to $7.
Intermediate Class.—Continuation of the above,
French, Grammar, Composition, Botany, Natural Hi
Latin, and Drawing—from $8 to $12.
Senior Class.—Continuation of English and F
studies, Ancient and Modern History and Geography,
thology, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy
ology and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry,
dences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, with the sta
Poetical Works—from $12 to $20.
EXTRAS
Piano Forte, $10 to $20 per quarter.
Harp, $15 to $25 per quarter.
Guitar, $10 to $15 per quarter.
Painting in Water Colors, $5 to $10 per quarter.
Painting in Oil Colors, $10 to $15 per quarter.
The Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, each, $
quarter.
The higher branches of mathematics, $10 per quarte
Board and Tuition, $40 to $60 per quarter.
Fuel for the season, $2.
The school will reopen on the 1st of September. Qu
of eleven weeks.
Pupils will be charged only from the time they com
their studies.
Young ladies, not members of the school, may recei
struction in any of the above branches.
REFERENCES.
Rev. Dr. Ducachet; Rev. Kingston Goddard; Rev.
Harris; Matthew L. Bevan, Esq.; Hon. John Swift,
of Philadelphia; Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson Co
Hon. Edmund Burke, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary
Principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary,
Hadley, Mass. Aug. 24.
Philadelphia, August, 1848.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Mas
setts. Ma

LEVI COFFIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free
Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of
and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SPENCER & NORTH, *Attorneys and Counsello*
Law, Syracuse, New York.
Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENC
Jan. 28.—tf JOHN W. NORTH

LARD FOR OIL.
LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and sl
Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacture
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinna

TEMPERANCE.
BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, *Third street,*
of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad
Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.
☞ The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prosp
of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the read
the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish m
their generation must take a large view of what is p
around them—they must look over the whole of the ag
live in.
PROSPECTUS.
☞ This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell'
seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably re
by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as
and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshn
it by many things which were excluded by a month's
but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a g
and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the
and substantial part of our literary, historical, and po
harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American
The elaborate and stately Essays of the *Edinburgh,*
terly, and other Reviews; and *Blackwood's* noble crit
on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly w
tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain sc
and the contributions to Literature, History, and Co
Life, by the sagacious *Spectator,* the sparkling *Exa*
the judicious *Athenæum,* the busy and industrious *Li*
Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive *Britannia,*
ber and respectable *Christian Observer*—these are
mixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences
United Service, and with the best articles of the
University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsw
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rable *Journal.* We do not consider it beneath our
to borrow wit and wisdom from *Punch;* and, when we
it good enough, make use of the thunder of *The Tim*
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nent of Europe, and from the new growth of the Brit
onies.
The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Afri
our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our conne
as merchants, travellers, and politicians, with all parts
world; so that much more than ever it now become
intelligent American to be informed of the conditi
changes of foreign countries. And this not only bec
their nearer connection with ourselves, but because
tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of
to some new state of things, which the merely p
prophet cannot compute or foresee.
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(which is extending over the whole world,) and Voya
Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections;
general, we shall systematically and very fully acqua
readers with the great department of Foreign affair
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who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid p
of *the movement*—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, an
sicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is
stronger object to make it attractive and useful t
wives and children. We believe that we can thus
good in our day and generation; and hope to make t
indispensable in every well-informed family. We sa
pensable, because in this day of cheap literature i
possible to guard against the influx of what is bad
and vicious in morals, in any other way than by fur
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